ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,229—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	24th Nov.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			TUESDAY, 5 P.M.	
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles. and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly tabelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROSETTA, 27th Dec. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
ROHILLA, 24th January RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,378	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 860	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 12th December, 1894.
S. S. R. RUBATINO ..... 9th January, 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Return via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 15, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Ports of Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 24th November, at 2 p.m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 27th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 24th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 22nd Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

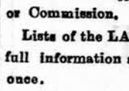
S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,644 tons, on the 22nd Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
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PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz ..... Rs.	26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon ..... "	12 4	" 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz ..... Rs.	28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon ..... "	13 4	" 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz ..... Rs.	35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon ..... "	16 12	" 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz ..... Rs.	26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon ..... "	12 4	" 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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BOMBAY,
THE NOTED HOUSE
FOR
RIDING BREECHES.

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ACME OF COMFORT.

Large Choice of Materials:—
MOLESKIN. COTTON CORDS.
WHIP-CHRDS. VELVET CORDS.
TWEEDS. BEDFORD CORDS.

WHITE SILKS AND CASHMERES FOR RACING.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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TO BE HAD ALSO AT
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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.

What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,
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McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
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LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not ouly a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8 0	per box.
Primo de Rever	" 25	"	6 8	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50	with ring	11 12	"
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"	9 8	"
Exquisitos	" 50	"	7 8	"
Princess as (small size)	" 50	"	5 8	"
Nouvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6 8	"
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5 8	"
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	5 0	"
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	4 8	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INTENDING VISITORS to GWALIOR are informed that HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH'S GUEST HOUSE will be CLOSED during the WHOLE of DECEMBER.

DONALD ROBERTSON, LIEUT-COL.,
Resident at Gwalior.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First Day of February, 1895, estimated at 500 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and Sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th Nov., 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First Day of February, 1895, estimated at 350 Tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained, and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
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Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 6, tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 1894.

NOTICES.

I BEG to Notify that I have, THIS DAY, STARTED BUSINESS as a MARINE SURVEYOR, and am Open to Undertake the Survey of Cargoes of every Description.

I. B. MACFADYEN,
late Master,
B. I. S. N. Company.
11, Ash Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

FOR SALE.

A SALE of WORK in Aid of the FUND for Building ROOMS for the YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held in the HALL of the WILSON COLLEGE, as follows:—

FRIDAY, December 14th ..... 1 P.M. to 8 P.M.
SATURDAY, do. 15th ..... for Purdah
Ladies only ..... 12 noon to 2 P.M.
Do. for General Public ..... 2 P.M. till Evening.

Further particulars will be Announced.
Donations of Work thankfully received.

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BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	2-8
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Second do.	2½ "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding line	" 0-6

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,282½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	(5,000	100	100)	10. p.c. (75	166 xd
	(2,000	100	75)		115 xd
	(3,000	100	10)		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,010xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	141½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Coimbatore	600	200	200	12	185
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,270
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	106½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,250
French	300	500	500	25	400xd
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Madhavdas Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	130
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	123½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	466
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	90	1,090

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B, B, & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	555
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	41
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	395
Bombay National Mantg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,425
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	Nil	450
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	860
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	620
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	490
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	380
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullougha	1,500	500	500	25	560
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	400
Indian Mantg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	145
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	955
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	680
Khangaum Mantg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	750
Leopold	2,500	100	103	10	170
Lord Reay Mlg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,800	1,000	30	1,005
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	2,830
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,820
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,060
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	440
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,475
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	655
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahrasta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	10	230
	{			7½	
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Radham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	116
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,230
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,500
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Mahavance Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marcks & Co., Ld	4 000	100	100	10	129
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire Insoundy & Co	1 250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	25	60	1,010
Telephone Co	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
	9,200	25	100	1	23½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-11
Gold Leaf	"	28-7 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6 "
Do. do. new	"	28-4 "
Australia bar Gold	"	28-7
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-8
Sovereigns	"	18-2
Do. Drazons	"	18-0
Silver T	"	93-12
Do. 17½	"	94
Carolas	"	205-0
Mexican	"	197-0
Five-Franc Pieces	"	300-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Prof. Howard's Lecture on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Variety Entertainment, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Cooke's Circus, Opposite Municipal Office, 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Formosa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow.

ARRIVAL.—Nawab Barafjan Bahadur of Hyderabad, with ten followers, arrived in Bombay, on the 19th instant, and has been staying at Esse Khalliffa's house, at Foras Road.

LECTURE: Y. M. C. A.—The Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis, B.A., B.D., will deliver a lecture in the hall of the Byculla Branch, this evening, at 8 p.m. All, including ladies, are cordially invited.

KICKED BY A BULLOCK.—Hassa Tulseedass, a Bania boy, aged seven years, while running across the street with three other boys, on Tuesday afternoon, on Argyle Road, was kicked on the left leg by a bullock attached to a labour-cart, and was knocked down, sustaining a fracture of the leg. The boy is now a patient in the G. T. Hospital.

A DANGEROUS MISTAKE.—Radha, a woman, aged forty years, residing at Thakoordwar, was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Tuesday night, while suffering from the effects of arsenic poison, taken by mistake for quinine to prevent fever. The arsenic was purchased about three months ago to poison rats. The woman is progressing favourably in the hospital.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Amazonen ..... Parlow
Overture	King's Lieutenant ..... Titl
Valse	Dream Faces ..... Meissler
Gavotte	Wellkommen ..... Kluss
Selection	Lucia de Lamermoor ..... Donizetti
Galop	House to House ..... Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Don Tad Street, regarding the death of Husson Ebrahim, a Mahomedan butcher, aged about thirty-five years. For the last two or three weeks deceased had been suffering from fever, pain in his abdomen, and difficulty of breathing, and was under the treatment of Dr. D. F. Patell. He was addicted to drink, and instead of getting better his condition gradually became worse. On Tuesday morning he could not swallow any food, and he expired in the evening of the same day. A verdict of death from heart-disease was returned by the jury.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.—Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, convicted Private H. Watson, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, of the theft of a hooka, valued at Rs. 35, from the shop of D. Macropolo, tobacco merchant, Church Gate Street, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. On Tuesday night accused broke the glass plate of the complainant's shop, and removing the hooka was about to run away, when he was arrested by the policeman on watch near the shop. Accused pleaded guilty, saying that he was in a bad temper at the time of committing the offence. The magistrate said he was sorry he was not able to compel the accused to compensate Mr. Macropolo for the damage done.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SEVENTEEN THOUSAND RUPEES.—Mr. Dwarkadass Laloobhoy, a cloth merchant, residing at Walkeshwar Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday afternoon, that his wife, Kastoor, noticed some smoke emanating from the crevices of a locked almira in the hall, at about 1 p.m., on that day, and on her raising an alarm, water was poured on the top of the almira, and the smoke disappeared. Mr. Dwarkadas, who was in the Fort at the time, was immediately sent for, and on his unlocking the almira discovered some pieces of burnt paper on one of the shelves, and Rs. 17,410 in currency notes missing. Mr. Dwarkadas suspects that the almira had been opened with a duplicate key, and after the notes had been taken out, the thief or thieves set fire to the paper to conceal the theft.

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARY.—Amongst the earliest arrivals of reminders that the old year is fast travelling in to the limbo of the past is the receipt of the eleventh edition of this interleaved diary, which is well got-up, and is far more serviceable for use in this country than those of Letts, Collins, and other London makers. The preliminary information at the commencement of the diary is just of the class required in the counting-house and office. We hope, however, that in one particular, the diary will be found wanting, and that is in its table of exchange, which seems to have been based on the idea that the maximum exchange value reached by the rupee during 1895 will not be more than 1s. 1 11-16d. It will be a very good thing, indeed, if during most of the year business-men have to consult to other works of reference for their exchange tables. The notable events referred to in the calendar are almost all connected with the history of the Indian Empire.

AN OVERZEALOUS POLICE SEPOY.—Mr. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Stanford charged Kashiram and Kimalram, two Hindu shop-keepers, with disorderly behaviour. The first accused charged the police sepoy No. 150C with hurt, wrongful restraint, and using criminal force. Both cases being taken together, it was elicited in evidence that the first complainant had placed two empty wooden boxes near his shop, at Bungri Bazaar, on the public road. The police sepoy told him to remove the boxes, and a quarrel ensued. The sepoy with the assistance of two other sepoys arrested the accused, caught him tightly by the neck, dragged him along the road as far as the Dhobi Talao police chowkie, and tore this clothes. The magistrate discharged the two shop-keepers, there being no proof, and fined the police sepoy Rs. 10, who was convicted for using criminal force inasmuch as he dragged the complainant out of his shop.

FOUND DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—On Tuesday forenoon, Vithal Toolseram, a stone mason, working at a new road, near the Soonderdass Mill, went to wash his hands in a quarry-hole near the mill, when he noticed a body floating on the surface of the water, face downwards, and a dhotur and a skull-cap lying on the embankment. A police havildar was called, and the body was removed. It was dressed in a bundee and a dhotur, and was in such an advanced state of decomposition that the features could not be recognized. Battakee was beaten throughout the town, and about a quarter to 5 o'clock in the afternoon Bhicoo Daji, a carpenter, residing at Byculla, went to the quarry-hole, and after examining the dhotur and skull-cap, which were found on the embankment, identified the body to be that of Ramchunder Wittoo *alias* Bendia, aged twenty-five years, lately a labourer, employed at the Byculla railway station. Deceased was said to be of sober habits and free from any pecuniary or other difficulties. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was then removed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, and an open verdict was returned.

A QUARRELSOME VICTORIA-DRIVER.—Before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Husonalli, a victoria-driver, appeared to answer charges of insult, unlawful restraint, and refusing to accept legal fare, preferred against him by Mr. William Garrick, Assistant Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company's Dock, Mazagon. Mr. Neemuchwalla appeared for the complainant. Accused had filed a counter-complaint against Mr. Garrick, charging him with refusing to pay his legal fare. It appears from the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, in the first case, that on the morning of the 1st instant, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Garrick engaged the accused's victoria at the B. I. S. N. Company's Dock, and drove it to the Prince's Dock Jetty, by the Dry Dock Mazagon end and back, and thence to his residence at Maria Hill, Magagon, where he discharged the conveyance, and tendered Re. 1-4 as the legal fare including detention, to accused, who declined to accept it, threw the money away, and demanded Rs. 2-8. Complainant declined to pay the man more than what he had already tendered, and referred him to a court of law to take any legal measures he might choose to take against him. The accused then left. About noon on the same day complainant was leaving his bungalow in another hack victoria for the dock, when accused came up, caught hold of the horse by the reins, and refused to let the carriage go, stating that he wanted his fare first. The accused then called complainant "loocha," and said that he should not drive in a gharry, if he could not pay the fare. Complainant then called a policeman, and obtained the name of the address of the man. The magistrate convicted accused on the charge of unlawfully restraining complainant and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10 with the alternative of undergoing one week's rigorous imprisonment. Accused then withdrew the counter-charge preferred by him against Mr. Garrick, stating that he would accept the Rs. 1-4 tendered by the complainant.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a common jury:—

SELLING A FEMALE MINOR FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

Shunkernath Banoba and Oomer, woman, were charged with having, on the 14th October last, sold Chundree, a married woman, who was also a minor, for immoral purposes; and Jhora, a Jewess, residing at Duncan Road, was charged with buying the girl for a like purpose. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and the woman Jhora was defended by Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan.

It appeared that the girl Chundree was the wife of one Sardu Pirajee, a servant at the Deolali Station Hospital. About the middle of October, the girl, who was under sixteen years of age, was sent down to Bombay by her husband in charge of the first accused, who was his uncle. The latter was instructed by Sardu to take the girl to his brother's house, at Grant Road, and obtain from him sufficient money to defray the expenses of Chundree's journey to Sattara, where she was to reside with her mother. The first accused brought the girl safely to Bombay, and took her to the house at Grant Road. There he asked the complainant's brother Mahadoo for the money for the railway journey to Sattara. Mahadoo told the first accused to wait till the end of the month, when he would receive his salary; and then left the house. On his return home, Mahadoo found that the girl had been taken away; and upon subsequent police enquiries, it was ascertained that she was taken to the house of the third prisoner, who kept a house for immoral purposes, and there was sold to the third prisoner. The second accused, who was related to Chundree, was employed as an ayah. It further appeared that Jhora paid Rs. 10 to the first two prisoners, who handed over the girl to her. She had provided Chundree with clothes and ornaments, and under threats of illtreatment, had compelled her to follow an immoral life. The learned counsel said the defence might suggest some explanation in regard to the payment of money, but whatever was said on that point would not commend itself to the jury, as the witnesses for the prosecution would directly prove the sale of the girl and the fact that she had been compelled to follow the same life as the several girls who lived in Jhora's house.

The defence of the first two prisoners was that Jhora had given the ten rupees as a loan to the first accused.

The first accused, in answer to the judge, said he had not sold the girl, and asked his Lordship to believe that a human being could not have been sold for such a small sum as Rs. 10! If he had been guilty, he could have easily run away before he was arrested by the police. He denied the commission of the offence.

The second prisoner said she resided in the same house as the third prisoner. She admitted receiving the girl into her rooms, but stated that Chundree, who was a forward girl, would not listen to remonstrances, and had herself elected to follow the same life as Jhora was leading. The money received from Jhora was the amount of her own wages, and not the purchase price of the girl.

Jhora said the girl was brought to her house by the second accused. She at first refused to accept her. The first prisoner asked her to keep her until he could find another place. She then received her and from time to time paid monies to the first prisoner. Chundree told her that she had ran away from her husband as he had branded her.

Lord Colin Campbell having summed up the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury for the last accused, said his client never had possession of the girl as laid down by law; and that she should be discharged. Chundree had stated in the police court that she went to Jhora's house of her own accord, and that she had kept her money with Jhora.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, reviewed separately the evidence against each prisoner, remarking that if one of the prisoners was guilty, it did not follow that all of them were guilty. It was sufficient in order to constitute the offence if an arrangement had been made between the parties; and it was not necessary that money should pass.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, but recommended them to mercy.

His Lordship reserved sentence till to-morrow morning, stating that he wished to consider and give effect to the recommendation of the jury.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

THE "BROACH SAMACHAR" LIBEL CASE.

In the "Broach Samachar" libel case Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji Sheriarji Ginwalla withdrew his complaint upon Ardesir Dinshaw Ghandhi, editor and proprietor of the "Broach Samachar," tendering a public apology in the court of the special First-class Magistrate of Broach, which was filed and recorded as follows:—

I Ardesir Dinshaw Ghandhi, editor and proprietor of the "Broach Samachar," do hereby declare that I have in my paper, dated 5th July, 1894, published an article, under the heading, "Enterprising Spirit of the Broach Parsees," with respect to Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji Sheriarjee Ginwalla, in connection with the Surat Abkari Farm that "When at the recommendation of a certain clique of European officers of Gujarat the Government were pleased to confer upon Mr. Ginwalla the title of Khan Bahadur, it is then the duty of those Englishmen to confer upon him the favor of getting his tender accepted so as to enable him to keep up the title conferred. Such is his request and he is without means. For that reason until he takes with him any wealthy partners he shall never be able to amass by his own exertions and diligence the capital required for farming the abkari contract of such a large city as Surat after once the contract is obtained."

Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla believing that the above publication was intended to harm his reputation lodged a complaint under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code in the court of the special First-class Magistrate of Broach (who admitted the above complaint and issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused), but I solemnly and sincerely declare that my above publication was not intended in any way to harm Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla's reputation, and I heartily repent for such a reckless and stupid publication, and I beg that Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla would be graciously pleased to accept my apology for the injury done to his feelings by my above publication and withdraw his complaint. I further declare that I will publish the above apology hereby tendered to Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla in the next issue of my paper, the "Broach Samachar."

(Sd.) ARDESIR DINSHAW GHANDHI.

Broach, Nov. 19.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE Bombay Foxhound will meet—

* On	29th	November at	.....Rifle Butts.
"	2nd	December "	.....Santa Cruz.
* "	6th	" "	.....Wankola.
"	9th	" "	.....Parla.
"	12th	" "	.....Rifle Butts.
"	16th	" "	.....Shahar Hill.
"	19th	" "	.....Jackal Club.
"	23rd	" "	.....Wankola.
* "	27th	" "	.....Rifle Butts.

* Thursday.

H. M. STEUART,
Honorary Secretary.

IN the County of London there are 198 open spaces of less than ten acres in extent. Thirty-eight are maintained by the County Council, eighty-four by vestries and district boards, forty-one by vicars, rectors, and church-wardens, and the remainder by various bodies. The Parks Committee of the Council are of opinion that a scheme for the management of all the open spaces in the county has become necessary, and they are about to consider the matter. At present, as they point out, there is considerable diversity in the manner in which London's breathing spaces are maintained.

THE Commissioners for Public Libraries and Museums for the Parish of Hampstead, having opened a branch library at West Hampstead a fortnight ago, are now extending their work in a somewhat novel way. They have caused to be erected on a triangular piece of land known as South-end-green (almost adjoining Hampstead Heath station), an open air newspaper stand, upon which will be affixed every day a copy of a London newspaper. A variety of papers will be displayed in rotation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 3, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE POONA TOWER OF SILENCE DISPUTE.

DUSTOOR HOSHANG JAMASP AND DUSTOOR BOMONJEE JAMASP VS. PEROZSHA BURJORJEE.

THIS was a reference from Mr. H. T. Ommaney, District Magistrate of Poona, who forwarded certain proceedings held by him under section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as regarded the entrance by the defendant into the Tower of Silence at Poona without the permission of the plaintiff, and requested that his order, made under section 147 of the Code, dated 5th September last, might be cancelled for the reasons stated in his subsequent order of the 8th instant. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, with Mr. S. G. Aginkya, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Ommaney's order of the 8th inst., stating in detail the facts of the case, was as follows:—On the 5th September last at about 2-30 p.m. Dastur Hoshang Jamasp and his brother appeared before this Court accompanied by the district Superintendent of Police and represented that one Pirozsha Burjorji intended to force his way into the Patel Tower of Silence in spite of the—Dastur's refusal to allow entry, and that there was likelihood of a breach of the peace. The forcible entry in connection with the funeral of a lady of Pirozsha's family was to occur about 4 p.m. It appeared to this Court that section 147, Criminal Procedure Code was the provision of law under which proceedings should be taken to avert the threatened breach of the peace. Depositions on solemn affirmation were accordingly taken from the Dastur and his brother and an order was passed forbidding Pirozsha Burjorji from entering the Tower without the Dastur's permission. The depositions and order appear on the record. The order was handed to the District Superintendent of Police, who passed it on to the officer in command of the police party detached to proceed to the Tower and prevent any exhibition of force. It was returned with an endorsement by the District Superintendent of Police "that there was no attempt made to resist the order, which was accepted without demur." On the 22nd October the person who had accepted the order addressed to Pirozsha, but who said his name was—Gustaspji, appeared with his pleader and presented a petition that the District Magistrate's order was improper being passed ex parte, and praying that the Dastur should be called upon to show cause why it should not be cancelled. It appeared to the District Magistrate that his ex parte proceedings were at variance with the spirit of—Chapter XII. of the Criminal Procedure Code, if not contrary to the letter of section 147, that section 145,—showed the procedure that ought to be followed in enquiries under that Chapter, and that the last clause of that section justified reconsideration of the order if the party who had not previously had a hearing could show that he had no intention of committing a breach of the peace; and finally that the order might operate to limit a right which the petitioner really possessed for all that could be told from the enquiry which had been held. A notice which is on the record was accordingly issued to the Dastur. The parties' advocates appeared on the 2nd November and on the application of the Dastur was postponed to the 8th Idem. At the hearing the discussion turns on the power of this Court to cancel the order issued under section 147, Criminal Procedure Code and the arguments used by each side may be shortly stated. Mr. Cama for the Dastur argues that the order is a judgment to which section 369 Criminal Procedure Code rendering it illegal to make any alterations in it except such as are provided by the section that in all cases in which it was thought proper to give a Court the power of altering his own orders, distinct provision has been made by the legislature as in section 144 and other places that the last clause of section 145 applies to the order calling upon the parties to attend for the purposes of the enquiry to be held under that section and not to the final order and that the procedure prescribed in section 145 is not necessary to be followed in an enquiry under section 147. Mr. Smith, Gustaspji argues that the order under section 147 being passed ex parte is illegal that the order is in fact an order under section 144, the circumstances of the case and the procedure followed by this Court being such as are contemplated in that section that it would not be irregular for the Court to correct the entry of the section 147 in the order to section 144, and procure to rescind the order under the provision for that purpose in the latter section that the procedure laid down in section 145, is intended to be followed in all enquiries held under that Chapter that the last clause of section 145 justifies the admission of evidence to prove that his client has no intention of committing a breach of the peace and the revocation of the order. The Court does not think it necessary to discuss these arguments in detail. It is sufficient to state in conclusion that the proceedings and order having been deliberately taken and passed under section 147 the Court does not think itself justified in dealing with the latter as if it had been passed under section 144. The Court is of opinion that the procedure laid down in section 145 is intended to be followed in inquiries under section 147 but it agrees with Mr. Cama that the last clause of section 145 refers to the order to attend and not to the final order and that therefore there can be no question of acting upon it to revoke the order under section 147 The legislature did not contemplete revocation of order passed under chapter XII because it intended that they should only be passed after sufficient inquiry in which both parties should be heard. This Court therefore does not see its way to alter its order under section 147. It is however of opinion that it ought to be cancelled because it was not passed after such enquiry as the law contemplates because it is based on the statements of one party and is therefore unfair because it has served the purpose for which it was issued viz—the preservation of the peace on a particular occasion and because there does not appear to be now and it is doubtful if there ever was any intention on the part of Gustaspji or Pirozsha whoever, the latter-person may be to resort to violence. In connection with the last point it may be mentioned that Mr. Smith was allowed to read a translation of a letter written by Gustaspji to Mr. Dastur asking for permission to use the Tower and of the Dastur's reply to it, The former letter is couched in the most peaceable language. The correctness of the translations was not denied. It is to be noted also that the party restrained behaved quite peaceably at the Tower. For the reasons stated above the Court will forward these proceedings to the High Court that they should be examined under section 435 Criminal Procedure Code and the order passed by this Court under section 147 be cancelled.

Mr. Macpherson, for Dastur Hoshong Jamasp, stated at the outset that it was not competent for the District Magistrate to make the present reference under Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He was willing, however, that their Lordships should take it that the record of the case had been sent for by the High Court itself under that section; and that they might proceed on that basis.

Their Lordships intimated that it would be desirable to do so.

Mr. Macpherson then said that the Dastur was a well known gentleman of Poona, and that he appeared before the court on the occasion principally with a view to vindicate his client's character, so that his "bona fides," in having made the application, might not be called into question. It was true that the order under discussion had been made "ex parte," but Mr. Macpherson submitted that it had been made after complying with the provisions of Section 147 of Criminal Procedure Code, that, as the Dastur was not cross-examined as to his grounds for apprehending that there would be a breach of the peace, those grounds need not be gone into. Counsel added that if their Lordships so desired, he was prepared and willing to go into those grounds. He then discussed Section 147, and stated that what was necessary under that section, was simply that the court should be satisfied on certain information given that there was apprehension of a breach of the peace being committed; and it was discretionary with the court to make an inquiry or to send for the other side, Counsel urged that section 147 was intentionally worded in the manner it was, as it was intended to meet an urgent crisis. Counsel submitted that it was not necessary to send for the other side before making the order; and that the District Magistrate had complied with all the provisions of section 147. It was true that the occasion for which the application was made, and the order granted, had passed, and that if the Court thought fit to confine the order to the particular occasion only, he had no objection: but in other respects he submitted that the District Magistrate was competent to make the order; and that it should not be disturbed.

Mr. Taleyarkhan appeared in support of the District Magistrate's reference, and stated that he was prepared to address the Court; but Court intimated that there were no grounds whatsoever to hold that the application had been made "mala fide."

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: Without further argumentive I am not prepared to decide that an order passed under section 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on an enquiry into a question of right, is under all circumstances illegal, merely because the party complained against had no notice or knowledge of such enquiry. In the present matter, the breach of the peace apprehended was sworn to be one that might take place that afternoon; and there may possibly have been no time to take preventive measures by demanding security (I. L. R., 14 Bom. 28.) The District Magistrate, however, does not wish the order to remain in force; and as it has served its purpose, the Court can take notice of the fact that, being passed "ex parte," it would have been more proper if it had been restricted in terms to the entry on the particular occasion. The Court now annuls the order.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Variation, 1st

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November 5, 1894.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

CONSOLS in London were unchanged yesterday, at 102 7/8; but French Rentes in Paris were ⅜ per cent., at 102; the other London Stock Exchange quotations being unaltered. The price of Bar Silver declined 1/8d., say to 28 7/8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 63 1/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange in London unchanged. Braziers' Copper was 5s. lower in London at £48 per ton. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was further 6d. per ton dearer, at 10s. per ton.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,040,000 quarters or 80,000 more than the previous Friday's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 1-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 2 15-16d. for November-January deliveries and 3 1-64d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 43,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

The Liverpool Wool auction opened yesterday. The Wool is of a poor selection and prices were in buyers' favour at 5 lower to par. 21,000 bales are offered at these sales.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday, at 5 11-16 cents per lb., but Futures for February were 6 points higher, at 5·60 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 70,000 bales, and the following are now the comparative figures for Receipts for this and the previous two seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	70,000	53,000	56,000
Three days' do.	189,000	162,000	141,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,162,000	2,536,000	2,359,000

Our local Cotton market was steady in tone to-day at previous prices, with nothing whatever doing for export; but with transaction by the Mills, amounting to 1,650 bales. These consisted of purchases of 100 ready old Kadi Ginned, at Rs. 170; and 50 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 150½; and forward contracts for 500 Sheagaum, for December-January delivery, at Rs. 153; 500 Khangaum, for January, at Rs. 163-64; and 500 Julgaum, for January at Rs. 151 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent today by shippers, the tone of the maket having been steady, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have remained a firm market with a moderate export business passing; but the only change in prices is a further advance of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed* at Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-2-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,305	bales.
Wheat	5,838	cwts.
Linseed	4,429	,,
Rapeseed	1,112	,,
Gingelly	10,010	,,
Poppyseed	552	,,
Castorseed	1,287	,,
Rice	18,525	,,

FREIGHTS.—There is no improvement in this market for early shipment. The Alberta (s) is reported fixed for December loading at 16s. per ton for one port, or 16s. 6d. for two ports.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but a fair enquiry having been early afoot for Bank media of remittance, at 1s. 1¼d. for ready, and 1s. 1 9-32d. for next year, rates receded 1-32d. all round. Calcutta is reported to be about 1-32d. higher than rates ruling here, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1 1 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 1¼d.	,,
Credits do ...	1s. 1 5-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ...	1·40	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103¼ for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 103 3/8 for the settlement at the end of this month, from which rates a decline of 1/8 per cent. was established, 103 3/8 having been quoted for Money; and 103¼ for Account, with buyers at this rate, and sellers at 103 5-16, at which level the market left off with a firm feeling.

SHARES.—We note in our list this evening an advance of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay Mill shares; of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 3 in Leopold; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Maneckji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance and Luckmidas at our revised quotations. New Indian Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower. National Bank shares have advanced Rs. 10. The tone of the market is quiet but steady.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 2½

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111½
per cent. Rupee Paper	56 11-16
Bar Silver	28

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shanghai arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 21.

Mail steamer Rome, from Australia, arrived.

The Florio and Rabattino Company's s. s. Singapore, Captain O. Canepa, left Aden, for Bombay, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Turkish route right.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Friday, the 23rd instant.

Owing to derangement of Amoy Cables, telegrams, for that locality will be passed on by Chinese land lines from Hongkong and Foochow at Sender's risk.

Communication with all British South Africa Company's offices except Ramontsa, Gaberones, Mochuli and Pala interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st November, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	10	14 a.m.	147	53
Teheran	21	2	46 p.m.	0	17
Suez	21	2	50 p.m.	0	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 21st November, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
from Calcutta	..	45	...	2
,, Karachi	...	7	..	1
,, Maviras	...	13	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th November, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·941
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·9
Dew Point	70·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·2
General Directions of wind	E. ENE. WNW. NW. N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	203

NEW STORY BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

The first part of a new Indian Story,

"THE UNDERTAKERS,"

Will be published in the "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

On Saturday next, November 24.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOODFELLOW—November 14, at Howrah, the wife of J H Goodfellow, of a son.

SPENCER—November 12, at Barlika, S Sylhet, the wife of L G P Spencer, A E, A B Rly, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FRANCIS—CAVANAGH—November 15, at St Thomas Church, Dacca, by the Rev J Lenthal Davids, Ernest Edward Francis, Medical Officer, Assam-Bengal Railway, third son of S Trevor Francis, Esq, of St John's, London, S E, to Amy, youngest daughter of the late T H Cavanagh, Esq, V C, of Lucknow.

STEELE—ATKINSON—November 17, at St Thomas's Church, Howrah, by the Rev L H Lermit, Chaplain, William Russell Steele, second son of the late Robert Steele, Shipbuilder, Greenock, to Agnes Ethel Margaret, eldest daughter of J Henry Atkinson, Marine Superintendent, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

DEATHS.

KENRICK—October 28, at Ootacamund, suddenly, Mary Eunice, the dearly loved wife of John Henry Kenrick, and fourth daughter of the late Rev William Taylor, S P G, Madras.

MACGREGOR—October 8, at Columba Manse, Oamaru, New Zealand, the Rev James MacGregor, D D, formerly Professor of Systematic Theology, New College, Edinburgh aged 54 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1894.

AN enquiry has been raised in certain quarters as to whether the present extended tour of the Governor is likely to do any good, and whether it would not have been better for Lord Harris to entirely forego his tour this autumn, in view of the large number of important matters requiring attention. The matters included in this category are enhanced assessments, forest rules and regulations, and the quality and constitution of the mofussil police. The authors of this complaint seem to overlook the obvious fact that the questions raised by these and other administrative subjects constitute in themselves very cogent reasons why the time-honoured custom of gubernatorial travel should be maintained. Only the other day Lord Harris was charged with placing too much reliance on the opinions of experts in Government service, and being too ready to accept the official view without personal inquiry. The one criticism is destructive of the other, and as Lord Harris is one day accused of having made shipwreck on Scylla, and the next having foundered on Charybdis, the reasonable inference is that he has steered in mid-channel and kept clear of both. Apart from the fact that when on tour a Governor is gleaning information, and making observations which are sure to be of distinct value for future guidance, it must be remembered that the chief of the executive has something more to do than to make speeches and to be entertained. He is remorselessly pursued by despatch boxes, and in whatever part of the Presidency he may be, he is called upon to keep in as close a touch as circumstances will admit with all the ramifications of administrative details. The visit of the chief of the executive to outlying districts give local boards and municipalities an opportunity of which they gladly avail themselves to make known their want and wishes. Nor are the benefits of the tours confined to British India. It so happened that the subject of the utility of gubernatorial visits, especially farewell visits, was referred to the other day by the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, who, as Lord Harris remarked, is better qualified than most Native Chiefs to speak on this subject, owing to the extended opportunity he had as a youth of becoming acquainted with English modes of life and thought. The Thakore Saheb remarked that "nothing is more desirable for the Governor of a Presidency than to be personally acquainted with each and every part of the territory coming directly or indirectly under his jurisdiction." His Highness also pointed out that the personal knowledge Lord Harris has obtained by these tours will be sure to bear fruit at home, where his judgment and opinion on matters affecting the Presidency, will be sure to command attentive consideration. In replying to this observation, his Excellency adduced a further reason why on these tours the Native States within the Presidency should not be overlooked. The Kathiawar States give to the Bombay Government a mass of work, not always easy of solution, and personal friendship between the Governor and the Chiefs tends to "rub off the rough edges of official intercourse." There are, besides, other considerations, which it is unnecessary to enumerate, that go to show that in leaving head-quarters for other parts of the Presidency at least once a year the Governor is not merely carrying out a social duty, but is in fact fulfilling one of the most important functions of Eastern administration.

At Bhownugger Lord Harris was called upon to perform, what he termed the "self-sufficient" task of opening a wide new thoroughfare, named after himself, for public use, and laying the foundation-stone of a new railway terminus, to bear the same nomenclature, and to which the Harris Road will lead. As the Maharajah of Bhownugger was the pioneer of railway extension in the Native States of Kathiawar, Lord Harris took the opportunity afforded by the ceremony to impress upon his Highness the valuable results that would accrue from bringing the railway lines of the district under one administration in place of the present disconnected system. These proposals which first emanated from Sir Charles Ollivant, can only have practical effect given to it by the sanction of the Chiefs to whom the various lines belong. But, as they have already agreed to bring the railway police under one central authority (to the great convenience, not to say safety, of the public), it does not seem unreasonable to entertain a hope that a consolidation of the railway system itself will be carried out, more especially if the Maharajah of Bhownugger, accepts the broad hint given by Lord Harris, and takes the initiative in a project, which cannot fail to be beneficial to all the Chiefs who are parties thereto. Lord Harris was obliged to admit that difficulties, financial and otherwise, stand in the way, but if the Native Princes of Kathiawar consent to the principle involved, he believes that those difficulties can be made to vanish. With regard to the new road, his Excellency borrowed a phrase usually applied to water-works, and expressed the great satisfaction it afforded him to open a "conduit" for letting light and air into the dwellings of a crowded population. Lord Harris—possibly with some thought of the rabbit warrens of Dhobie Talao crossing his mind—cited the City of Bombay as affording an instance of the difficulty of providing such "conduits" for light and air in large cities. The chief difficulty is, of course, the expense involved, and Lord Harris takes the view that the law-courts are more careful of the rights of private landowners than of the interests of Government, "whose object is to improve things for the public, and obtain these advantages at the lowest possible cost." But if the courts of law err on the side of excessive leniency to the claims of private property, the fault is in the right direction. It is far better that fifty private individuals should be somewhat too liberally compensated for compulsory sale of proprietary rights in order to benefit the public at large, than that one should have any reason to complain of injustice. A difference of a thousand rupees in the price of a plot of land for public improvement makes very little difference to a corporate body possessing a large revenue, but it probably makes a very great difference indeed to the owner of the property. We hope that a worse criticism may never be passed upon our courts of civil arbitration than that they betray a tendency to lean to the weaker side, and that they are reluctant to dispossess Naboth of his vineyard.

Another ceremony which evidently afforded great satisfaction to Lord Harris, was the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Rajkumar College. No one who is interested in the welfare of the Native States of Kathiawar can fail to see the invaluable work the institution is calculated to perform in promoting the intellectual, moral, and physical welfare of the "kings to be," and through them of their future subjects. One of the ex-students of the College has become a D. C. L. of Oxford, another an LL.D. of Cambridge, and a third is a member of an English University eleven. If these things have happened in twenty years, what may not be done in two hundred years asked Mr. Macnaughten, the Principal; and certainly the facts and figures contained in the report go to show that a steady advance is being made year by year, both in the literary and athletic achievements of the pupils. The College, following the example of the great public schools at home, has now established relations with the sister institution, the Mayo College, in the field of athletics. The Kumars may carry the analogy to Eton and Harrow still further by adopting the advice Lord Harris gave them, to take great pride in maintaining the credit and character of their college. A friendly rivalry between the two institutions, both in mental and physical gymnastics, will be beneficial to both. The Kumars were reminded that this age is far too progressive for them to stand still, and that, therefore, the world at large expects of them something more than a "mere simple retention of the old Oriental customs and habits." Lord Harris has so many times spoken to young students, that it is not surprising that he reiterated a conviction he has often expressed before that attention is the keynote to success. We do not complain of this repetition, for we are sure the youth of India cannot too often be reminded of the immense value of habitual concentration, a power of mind which in this age of hurry and superficiality is, we fear, rarer than it was when Longfellow wrote, that "the talent of success is nothing more than doing well, whatever you do, do without a thought of fame." Another public function performed at Rajkote was the unveiling of a memorial to Lieutenant Gordon, the young officer, who two years ago met death so gallantly fighting against desperate men in scorn of consequence. The ceremony was witnessed by many of the students of the Rajkumar College upon whom the lesson of the self-sacrifice of Lieutenant Gordon and his brave men is not likely to be lost, but is calculated to inspire them with a sense of the importance of a faithful discharge of duty in the exalted station which many of them will hereafter be called upon to fill.

THE review of the Customs report contains some remarks on the consumption of potable spirits, which we may commend to the attention of Temperance people in India. They will have to brush up if they wish to be of any service to their party, for the consumption of intoxicating liquors is increasing. In the year just ended the quantity of potable spirit imported, which in the preceding year showed a marked tendency to decline, rose from 77,993 proof gallons to 84,734 proof gallons, and there was also an increase of 1,080 gallons in the quantity of spirits passed for home consumption. In the review of the report for 1892-93 the decline in the imports of potable spirit formed a subject of comment, and it was remarked that, as the reasons assigned for it hardly seemed satisfactory, some further enquiry into the matter was necessary. This enquiry was made, and the Commissioner now reports as a result of careful investigation that the decline was apparently not, as was suggested by the Collector of Customs, due in any degree to the displacement of foreign by country liquor. The consumption of the latter commodity has of recent years been steadily growing; but the increase in 1892-93 was by no means excessive, nor was it nearly as marked as in 1891-92 when the imports of foreign liquor were the largest ever known. In view of this fact the explanation now suggested by the Commissioner that the decline was due to a rise in price consequent on the recent heavy fall in exchange is considered much more likely to be correct. Imports of over-proof spirits of wine, which were unusually large last year, returned during the year under review to their normal figure; but there was an increase of over 300 per cent. in the imports of under-proof spirits of wine. From the Commissioner's remarks it would appear that there is no reason to fear that the over-proof spirits of wine are used for other than medicinal purposes. But one thing is clear: we are drinking more, and we must leave it to the doctors to tell us whether it is affecting our health, and to the Temperance people to persuade those who imbibe too liberally to whistle more and drink less.

SIR JOHN FOWLER, at a recent meeting in London of the Egypt Exploration Fund, announced that all fear of the destruction of the temple of Philæ, once threatened, is at an end. To justify the action of the Committee in opposing the Vandalism which would have razed it to the ground Sir John argued that it was under the protection of the civilised world, and its care was not, as had been supposed, in any way incompatible with proper measures for the irrigation of Egypt. This triumph, has, it seems, aroused fresh interest in the doings of the Committee, and though there was a large deficiency in the funds last year there is reason to believe that this will not continue. At the recent meeting many instructive papers were read in which the public manifested more than usual interest. For example, M. Edouard Naville, whose work in connection with the fund is well known, gave an account of the excavation of the temple Der-el-Behari. Much of the inscription he held to be the same as that found by Champollion in the well-known temple at Luxor. He also pointed out that the architecture was in many respects similar to the architecture of Greece. Mr. D. G. Hogarth in another paper criticised the policy of the fund in working at the temple of El-Behari. At any rate he held from the point of view of the professed Egyptologist it might be challenged, but the general public had an interest in these matters, and, looked at from their side, it was entirely defensible. For his own part he intended, though he did not wish to say anything definite, rather to devote himself to exploration in the Delta, the meeting-place of so many nations and civilisations. He thought that the enlargement of our knowledge of the countries immediately preceding Christianity in the place where many of the doctrines originally had their birth must be a matter of very great interest and importance, and no doubt it is. This was a happy phrase in which to commend it to public attention and altogether he infused a certain amount of enthusiasm into his hearers, whose pockets were also, we are glad to hear, touched.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the English daily institutes a comparison between the social conditions of Russia and England, greatly, it must be admitted, to the detriment of the latter. In London he marvelled at the extremes of luxury and poverty. In no part of Russia is there greater extravagance and greater misery. English people get meat oftener than Russians; were they better for it, do they look better, are they more manly, are they more willing to fulfil and take their share in the destinies of their country? he asked. Russian peasants work hard, and taxes are high; but except in the big towns there is always enough to eat and for necessary clothing, and they are doing more than the English give them credit for in educating the coming generation. The average Russian women is as good a daughter, as good a mother, as any in the world, and if in Russian cities one finds many illegitimate births, especially in St. Petersburg, well—garrison town are garrison towns the world over. But one might be many years in any other Russian town without finding open and flagrant female immorality, which prevails in London. On the other hand murder is frequent in Russia. In one year there were nearly 5,000 murders in the empire, and just as many deaths from drunkenness, over 1,000 infanticides, and nearly 3,000 suicides, most from a similar cause. Yet, in a population of nearly 110,000,000 all told in Europe and Asia, it is claimed that there is less crime save that arising from drunkenness. And to what is this traced? The correspondent attributes it to what in England is called liberty—liberty which has degenerated into license, such as they try to avoid in Russia, and will continue to try until revolutionaries shall be triumphant and red ruin and anarchy prevail.

MOULVI RAFFIUDIN AHMED who, according to our telegrams is a candidate for Parliamentary honours, left Bombay about five years ago to study for the Bar. He served some time as Hindustani tutor to her Majesty, and has on several occasions contributed to periodical literature. He is now about thirty-five years of age. He is not a graduate of any University in India, but is said to be well read in Persian and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

JAPAN DECLINES MEDIATION.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 21.

The Japanese Ministry, while thanking America for her good offices, has replied that China must approach Japan directly with proposals of peace.

THE GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Germans have captured the stroagly-fortified capital of the Wahebes, a tribe in East Africa, after a stubborn fight, in which the Germans lost forty men, killed and wounded.

A MAHOMEDAN UNIONIST CANDIDATE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad was entertained at the Junior Constitutional Club, last night, and delivered his first address as a candidate for an Unionist seat.

In the course of his speech, he said that the Brahmins of India were going too fast politically for the Moslems in that country, and that Government should safeguard the interests of the Mahomedan minority.

He denounced the efforts made to weaken British rule, and praised the action of Syad Ahmad in forming a Mahomedan Defence Committee in India, and stated that a similar Committee would shortly be formed in London.

Sir John Gorst, who presided at the entertainment, strongly hoped that the Unionists would elect Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad.

DESPATCH OF RUSSIAN TROOPS OF VLADIVOSTOCK.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Odessa, stating that two transports filled with troops have been suddenly ordered to Vladivostock.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. CALEDONIA.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia has made the passage from Bombay to Plymouth in sixteen days and twenty and half hours, including stoppages and the detour to Brindisi, thus beating any previous record by one day and two and three-quarter hours.

A NEW COMPANION OF THE BATH.

Colonel Robert Vetch has been appointed a Companion of the Bath.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 20.

The havoc caused by the successive shocks is indescribable. The earthquake is the most severe that has been known in Italy for years.

Two hundred corpses have up to the present been dug out of the ruins of San Procopis alone. In the north-east of Sicily the shocks continue with unabated violence, especially in the neighbourhood of Milazzo.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

The report of the Committee of the Chamber, elected to examine into the special credits demanded by the Government on account of Madagascar, recommends that France should declare the widest protectorate over that country without actual annexation.

THE DUTCH IN THE EAST.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 20.

Further despatches received from Java, state that the Dutch troops have captured the remaining Balinese positions at Tjakranegara.

During the fighting a magazine was accidentally blown up, injuring two officers and nineteen men.

The whole of the Rajah's treasure has fallen into the hands of the Dutch.

Nov. 21.

Intelligence has been received here that the Rajah of Lombok, his son, and grandson have surrendered themselves to the Dutch authorities.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The death is announced of Anton Rubinstein, the great Russian pianist and composer.

THE WAZIRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov 21.

Rumours are current that the Waziris are emigrating largely from the neighbourhood of Wano to the country nearest the Janikhel outpost, close to the Tochi Pass. By this move, it is said, the clans men merely mean to deposit their families in this quarter, and then return and have it out with the force at Wano.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 21.

In the British Championship match to-day, at 500 yards, the shooting generally was good. Corporal Cutler, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, heads the list with 34; Private Jackson, Worcestershire Regiment, comes next with the same number of points. Private Harrison, Worcestershire Regt, and Vol Foster, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, both made 33 points. At 600 yards in the Governor's Prize Lance-Corporal Miles, Worcestershire Regiment; and Sergeant McCarthy, Lancashire Fusiliers, scored 32 points; and Sergeant-Drummer Mckenna, Lancashire Fusiliers, and Color-Sergeant Graham, K. O. Y. L. I., 31 points each. Sergeant-Drummer Mckenna wins the National Rifle Association medal for the best aggregate score in the three distances in the Governor's Prize, namely, Rs. 85, and a prize of Rs. 50. Lance-Corporal Miles wins the second of the aggregate prizes, viz., Rs. 30, with 84 points. Sergeant-Major Downing, Bombay Volunteers, with a score of 30 points, wins Rs. 20. In the Native Competition for the Governor's Prize, at 600 yards, Color-Havildar Jacob Ezekiel, 12th Bombay Infantry, scored 32 points. Five competitors who followed him, made 30 points. Jemadar Ramanand, 2nd Grenadiers, takes the Indian Rifle Association silver medal for the best aggregate, at three distances, with 89 points; also winning Rs. 40. Private Sankataprasad Siwan, 19th Bombay Infantry, with 86 points, wins Rs. 30. Havildar Mahadeo Dube, 17th Bombay Infantry, made 85 points, winning Rs. 20. Private Tukoji Yeshwantrao won Rs. 10, scoring 20 points. In the British Competition, unlimited, 600 yards, the best score yet made is 32 points made by Lieutenant Walton, 4th Bombay Rifles, and Sergeant Wilson, Leinster Regiment. The highest score in the Native Competition is 31 by Naik Gangoledkar, 7th Bombay Rifles, and Shaik Karim, 9th Bombay Rifles. In the Revolver Match XIII. Sergeant-Major Hawes made possible at disappearing targets, the other highest score in disappearing targets being 22 points by Captain Verstadme. Captain Cashel leads with 32 points in Match XXI.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 20.

10 p.m.	76·9

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

6 a.m.	72·3
10 a.m.	78·3
3 p.m.	82·7
6 p.m.	81·9

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, RAJKOTE, Nov. 19.

THIS morning a change had been made in the programme, instead of laying the foundation-stone of the Lalpuri dam as originally intended, it was arranged that the interesting ceremony of unveiling the memorial to the late Lieutenant H. L. Gordon and the native officers killed in the fight with dacoits, nearly two years ago, should be performed, and at half-past eight this morning, his Excellency, accompanied by Captain Forbes, rode up to the entrance of the Durbar Hall. Here he was received by Sir Charles Ollivant, Major Wray, Mrs. Booth, and other gentlemen, and escorted through the hall into the library in which room the memorial tablet has been placed. In this spacious hall erected to the memory of Colonel Lang, for many years Political Agent in Kathiawar, were assembled on one side the Chiefs of Kathiawar and on the other the principal residents of the station, and behind the chair placed for the Governor were grouped the students of the Rajkumar College. The proceedings were opened by Sir Charles Ollivant who, standing up with the other members of the institute, said :—

Your Excellency, Chiefs of Kathiawar, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—As president of the Gordon Memorial Fund I have to ask your Excellency to be so good as to unveil the memorial tablet erected in his honour. We all feel it to be a happy incident, that your Excellency's visit to Rajkote has coincided with the time at which we have been able to place this memorial in the hall, and I now ask your Excellency to be so kind as to formally unveil the tablet.

His Excellency, then rising, said :—

Sir Charles Ollivant, Chiefs of Kathiawar, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—When opening the Memorial Hall and Institute last year, I referred to the fact that the Gordon memorial was to find a home in this library built by the Chiefs of Kathiawar in memory of Colonel Lang, for so many years a resident amongst you, and I think it most appropriate that in this building raised by the Kathiawar Chiefs, the memorial of one who gave his life for Kathiawar should find a place. Lieutenant Gordon was in Poona during the first year of my residence there, and I may say every one who knew him were taken with his bright and charming presence and manly and straightforward bearing; it was with the utmost confidence that when I knew there was sterling work to be done in Kathiawar, I acceded to his application for the appointment, and I shall not easily forget how pleased he was. He was fully conscious at the time of the work there was to do that it was no child's play, and that his death might result from doing it. His own forecast was correct, and we mourn his loss to-day. His death exemplifies a trait that ought to be present in all of us. "He went straight," a course that sometimes leads to death, but never to discredit, and the Chiefs of Kathiawar and his friends and brother-officers have now appropriately commemorated his gallant action by raising this monument in memory of himself and his gallant comrades. It is with pleasure that I supplement what I said last year, and take this final part in bearing tribute to him. In making mention of Lieutenant Gordon I also refer to the gallant men who rode by his side and with him met their death. Their gallantry was not one whit less than his, they knew if these dacoits were met with in the open, they would have to charge; they did charge and their conduct was equally meritorious with his. And now I take the liberty on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the army, and take this opportunity of thanking the Chiefs of Kathiawar and all those who contributed to this memorial for the graceful act by which they have done honour to these brave men and for the compliment they have paid to her Majesty's Service.

His Excellency then walking down through those assembled to the opposite side of the room drew aside the Union Jack with which the tablet had been hitherto covered and duly unveiled the handsome memorial erected, on the wall of the library.

The memorial tablet is of marble, surmounted by a bust of the late Lieutenant Gordon in full dress, and at the foot is a representation of the fight in gilded bronze, having on either side of it the figures of a police sowar in full dress standing in niches of the marble. The tablet has the following inscription in English and Guzerati engraved thereon :—

In Honour of
LIEUT. HARRY LAURENCE GORDON,
2nd Bombay Lancers,
DUFFEDAR MAHOMMED SHAKIB,
and
NAIK HAJI SAJAN,

of the Katthiawar Agency Police, who were killed, at Karadia, in Malia, on the 19th December, 1892, whilst gallantly charging a noted band of dacoits, who were well armed, and in a strong position. Their deed honours them more than any words can describe, and this tablet is erected by all the Chiefs and other friends in Kathiawar who deplore their loss.

His Excellency after leaving the durbar hall visited the police lines, returning afterwards to the Residency. He leaves this afternoon for Morvi on a short visit to the Thakore Sahib, proceeding on his way to attend the durbar at Lahore, on Wednesday morning.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE following Notification was issued last evening :—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Thursday, the 13th December, 1894, at 4-30 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to leave their cards with the Aid-de-Camp at the Main Entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the Levee.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each: one card will be delivered to the Aid-de-Camp at the Entrance, and the second to the Aid-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor at least three days before the date of the Levee.

Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Full Dress: European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a Frock Coat or Dress Coat, with White or Coloured Trousers and White or Buff Waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear Robes or Gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such Robes or Gowns.

Officers, English and Native, are requsted to pass his Excellency together by Corps, the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers after the former have passed.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the North Door and take up at the East Door.

By Command,
T. HARRIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.

WHAT, asks the Allahabad paper, regulates the fashion in Anglo-Indian beers? The question would perhaps be as difficult to answer as it would be to say why your coat is cut long one year and short two years later. But that there is a fashion, and a capricious fashion, in the taste of the beer-drinking Anglo-Indian is undoubted. Sixty years ago no bungalow was without a case of Hodgson's Ale, but Hodgson is known now only to the readers of Thackeray's novels or Bellew's Memoirs. Last year also another brand disappeared from the market. Steel, Coulson and Co.'s beer, the Calcutta Collector of Customs tells us, was in former years one of the principal kinds imported, but the shipments have now ceased altogether. With other brands the record is one of violent fluctuation. Bass once reigned supreme, then fell to a comparatively low place, and last year again showed a slight recovery with 7,000 gallons over the figure of the year preceding. Tennant's, on the other hand, once a favourite description, dropped suddenly by no less than 47,000 gallons, and Younger's still continues to decline, though it is still represented by the respectable total of 95,000 gallons. "The taste of consumers," adds the Collector of Customs, "continues to be for light beers, and the old heavy descriptions have almost disappeared from the market." Hence it is that the numerous brands of Continental beers, classed comprehensively as Pilsener, though few of them are brewed in Pilsen, have topped the market for some time back, the importation last year being no less than 160,000 gallons. In general Anglo-India drinks less beer and drinks that less lighter; and doubtless we must assume that the Anglo-Indian liver is the better for the change.

LANGUAGE TESTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Man on the Hill has at last become alive to the importance that attaches to the examinations in the languages, and a change is contemplated, that is, to revolutionise the subjects which confront the officer qualifying for admission into the so-called Indian Staff Corps. It is never too late to mend, but can we rest assured in the hope of something less akin to masterly inactivity. The "Bagh-o-Bahar" is out of date, and its supersession is a move in the right direction. A contemporary, the other day, in its columns advocated some "book giving an account of the Mahomedan and Hindu religions, and describing the manners and customs of the Natives of India." These matters are the most readily learnt by close intercourse with the Natives, although a book may be a stepping-stone to that end. You cannot, however, arouse a general interest in these subjects, nor is the average mind more receptive of them than is Sadi's dome retentive of the rolling walnut. At any rate, let us bid adieu to the absurd stories of the Darwesh as imbibed from the pages of "Bagh-o-Bahar." I would invite the attention of the authorities to those excellent and graduated Readers in Urdu of the Punjab Series. They are very cheap, and out and away the fittest guides to a knowledge of the great vernacular. The "Taubat-un-Nasuh" might with advantage be introduced into the curriculum, but it is, perhaps, better adapted for aspirants in the High Proficiency Test. This book is a masterpiece of style, and gives one an introduction to Moslem society. The "Nasir-i-be-nazir" and the "Akhwan-us-Safa" might be shelved, for educated Mahomedans decide the language there used as obsolete. There is one grave defect in the course as it stands. Officers are required to translate a piece of history into Hindustani, but no model in the historical style is put into their hands, and the candidate when "plucked" is advised, by way of consolation, to cut his Munshi's wages. It is the translation in which most people fail, and if it is to be retained in the programme, the requisite model should be set as a text-book. The style of the "Bagh-o-Bahar" can be stolen when translating the passage selected from the "Arabian Nights," although the best course would be to purchase this latter in the Urdu. The greatest linguists have adopted this method of mastering a language with a text-book and its translation, and, comparing idiom with idiom, have discarded the dictionary in the earlier stages for a "walking dictionary." A model of style is most essential, and you might as well expect from an Indian student perfect familiarity with the technical terms necessary to write a leader on the war in the East when you have placed before him a volume of "Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity," or demand an idiomatic translation of "Kayes and Malleson" after a perusal of the "Bagh-o-Bahar" or the "Prem Sagar." This last is a book on religion, but is most properly to be shelved. The officer who has to pass the high standard should not have been hampered with religion culled from the pages of the "Ocean of Love." To expect true Hindi from the Bombay Staff Corps subaltern was absurd. Did the examiners really get Hindi from the candidates, or was it only Hindustani disguised in Balbodh characters? Let the Board examine in one of the Readers abovementioned for the lower standard; and for the higher standard introduce some easy novel as an aid to the colloquial, which is of course best learnt from the lips of a Native officer. I would recommend in the novel line the "Samar-i-Diyanat." Do away—for this is the preferable course—with the book translations from the English into the Hindustani, and substitute idiomatic sentences on general subjects; for, after all, what on earth is the use to an officer in his initial studies in the "language of his men" of an insight into the style of "Kayes and Malleson." Let him read it in English, and pass an examination in it—such a procedure would be most excellent. But will his ability to put into the lingo a correct account of the capture of a redoubt at all assist the latest joined subaltern to know his men, or enable even the wing commander to explain to his non-commissioned officers with greater explicitness the theory of musketry at the black board? The officers should study the language in order to understand their men instead of which the study is carried on *ad nauseam* until the average Englishman simply detests the very mention of his books, which he never again opens when the dread ordeal is over. It was not so many years ago that several candidates were "spun" because forsooth! they had to own they had not been through the preface of the "Bagh-o-Bahar." This is a solemn fact. "O the depth both of the wisdom and knowledge of the Board! How unsearchable are its judgment, and its ways past finding out." The despair that revolts against following on to "Honours" must be pleasing to the Financial Member of the day; but it is a farce, or it has been a farce, to say that the acquisition of the vernacular is encouraged. It is this grinding at Hindustani from books that necessitates the officer taking language leave at a loss to himself in Bombay, while the Regiment, at best of times undermanned, is reduced still further, and what is still more galling, unnecessarily so, simply because a premium is set on high flown periods redolent of munshi lore (howbeit savouring of the Bombay idiom), often bristling with errors that have to be unlearnt if one wishes to soar in the loftier spheres of the Delhi or the Lucknow dialect, and indeed be the idiom Bombay, or be it Lucknow, it is not a language "understanded of the people," but as unfitted for everyday use as Johnsonese would be in the mouth of the Bori Bunder railway porter. Great weight should be attached to a correct pronunciation, and in fact, the colloquial is the most important part of the examination. The officer that can speak fluently, and on ordinary topics, with his men is in the minority, and he is not the product of the books. Anyone who has seen the face of a sepoy light up as his officer addresses him, and takes an interest in his well-being, will readily understand the inestimable value the linguistic taste is in a regiment as a means of cementing the union of officer and man, and creating the true *esprit de corps* which must ever remain a mere name so long as thought can find no uniform channel of communication from *White* to *Black* and *vice versa*. Let books on religion and the graver topics be abandoned to the H. P. student, and we shall hear less of regiments decimated, and officers with but little linguistic talent driven to distraction by much learning.

Again, Marathi is *par excellence* the language of the Bombay sepoy, and will be more so than it is when the "class regiment" system is perfected. The Marathi-speaking officer is a *rara avis*, a veritable *Dodo*. With the Hindustani tests made more easy, an inclination towards Marathi is rendered possible, and a lower standard test should be introduced as in Hindustani. I have not an A. R. I. before me, but unless the innovation is very recent, there is no H. P. test in Marathi, although rewards for this standard may be obtained in Urdu, Persian, Arabic, &c., most of which are languages foreign to our Presidency. This is not as it should be. It is said that all rewards for Sanskrit have been abolished. The proper course in financial interests would have been to do away with rewards for L. S. Persian. For *practical* purposes to the officer serving in Bombay, the study of Persian is synonymous with a waste of precious time, and while the language (L. S.) is very simple, and the money reward an attractive and easy bait, it may be laid down without fear of contradiction that nine out of ten "passed" L. S. candidates proceed no further. Now, no one is so idiotic as to select H. S. Sanskrit for filthy lucre's sake. The Sanskrit scholar, I imagine, is actuated by higher motives, for the "language of the gods" is set on a high pinnacle, requires considerable linguistic ability and application, and is not accessible to the ordinary mortal. Sanskrit does not play an essential part in a regimental officer's education—rather it is beyond his beat altogether, but where one with more leisure to spare to a scholarly grasp of the kernel and source of most of the Indian vernaculars essays to study that fine language, and would bridge over the chasm separating the present from the past, those in high places grow suspicious, attribute to that scholar motives he dreamt not of, and indeed the labourer is worthy of his hire. Such a resolution is a retrograde one, and its consequences, even if deferred for a time, will overtake us in the future. Nemesis is implacable, and its methods drastic and far-reaching.

The translation of a court-martial proceeding should be retained, but it should not be the ordeal it used to be in my time. The M. S. is of course a *sine qua non*. Conversation should not be learnt from a munshi. The native soldier has little reverence for the officer whose every word is saturated with phrases extracted from the books, long Persian and Arabic words that require an effort to be uttered. Everyday intercourse on parade and in the lines with the non-commissioned officers and men, the studied shunning of the Munshi-dialect, which is not a mother-tongue, but an airing of rich-sounding and foreign vocables, for the special benefit of his pupil, and which is substituted, the moment the Sahib's house is left, for syllables of a less pretentious and more homely type, as the "ustad" mingles with his peers—yes, even with his fellow-munshis. Mingle rather with the crowd, the *profanum vulgus* must not be shunned if you desire to acquire a useful and fluent style. Then, and then only, is it possible to be free from the hot-house cram. Strange to relate, supply is not influenced by demand. The men of the regiment demand an insight into *their* language, *their* modes of thought, the supply is the delectable idiosyncracies of the munshi and book type.—Yours, &c.,

GALLIO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You will do a great service to the Persian students of the Bombay Presidency if you will raise your voice against the Persian examiners, who of late have taken into their heads to change the standard by leaps and bounds. As a general rule, those who complain against the examiners are more in the wrong than the examiners themselves, but it is hardly so in the case of those who might come forward to raise a howl against the Persian examiner of the last Matriculation Examination. I may challenge any average student who has passed the Previous Examination to answer the questions of the Persian paper of the last Matriculation Examination, and to pass if there be an honest and strict examiner. Those of our examiners, however, who draw very difficult paper are generally very liberal in giving marks, and I am quite sure that the gentleman who examines the Persian papers will be forced to do so. The students never had to study meters and figures of speech in Persian. This portion of grammar was reserved for the college examinations, as it is considered the most difficult. A departure, though very slight was made last year, has now been made which is really unjust and unjustifiable.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, Nov. 21. A PERSIAN TEACHER.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT W. F. T. O'CONNOR, 14th Field Battery, has been appointed to No. 9 Mountain Battery.

CAPTAIN A. B. SCOTT, 9th Field Battery, has been appointed Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut.

LIEUTENANT G. G. WATSON, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, has been promoted Captain in No. 16 Company Western Division.

Colonel G. W. Borradaile, C. B., has been permitted to retire on a combined Indian pension and extra annuity of £1,000 per annum, with effect from 12th July, 1894. Colonel L. W. Taylor, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has been permitted to retire on a combined Indian pension and extra annuity of £910 per annum, with effect from 19th September, 1894.

THE Loyal North Lancashire Regiment proceeding from Bombay to Poona in course of relief, will be moved under the following arrangement:—On the 26th instant, the Regiment will move into Camp to be pitched on the Regimental Parade Ground at Colaba. The Regiment will be railed to Poona by two special trains on the 3rd December—one leaving at 6-5 p.m.; and the other at 8-10 p.m.

THE Government of India have decided that warrant and non-commissioned officers in receipt of salaries, a part of which is fixed in sterling, and a part in rupees, and drawing exchange compensation allowance on the excess of the latter part over the former part, are entitled to a continuance of the privilege of making family remittances to England through the public accounts to the extent of the sterling portion of their salaries, subject to the limit and condition specified in paragraph 517, Instructions for the payment of British Troops serving in India.

ALL details arriving from outstations to take part in the Bombay Naval and Military Tournament on the Oval, on December 17, 18, 19 and 20, at 9-30 p.m., will be encamped on the ground to the east of the B. B. & C. I. Railway between Church Gate Station and the Cooperage. The following will be the Camp's Staff :—Commandant—Captain W. F. Cahusac, 21st Bombay Infantry. Assistant Commandant—Captain S. J. Chamier, R.A. In Medical Charge.—Surgeon-Major C. J. Addison, A.M.S. Quartermatter and Provost Marshal—2nd Lieutenant A. A. P. Waller, 21st Bombay Infantry. Section Officer, British Troops.—Lieutenant R. C. Wellesley, R. H. A. Section Officer, Native Troops.—Lieutenant W. P. Haydon, 22nd Bombay Infantry. In charge of Visitors' Camp—Lieutenant W. C. R. Farmar, R.A.

THE following transfers and postings of R. A. Officers have been ordered :—Major C. A. Ryan, from No. 14 Company Eastern Division to No. 4 Company Western Division. Major C. D. Cottrell, from No. 4 Company Western Division to No. 24 Company Eastern Division. Captain S. D. Browne, No. 2 Company Southern Division to 26th Field Battery. Major A. Burton, from No. 3 Company Eastern Division to 51st Field Battery. Captain C. B. Watkins, to "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, on completion of his tenure of appointment as Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Meerut. Captain C. F. Blane, from "A" Battery Royal Horse Artillery to the Depot, Royal Horse Artillery, Woolwich. Captain L. Forde, from No. 16 Company Western Division to 10th Field Battery. Lieutenant A. M. Smith, from No. 9 Mountain Battery to 68th Field Battery. Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel T. R. Disney has been appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Meerut Circle, *vice* Colonel F. W. Ward, C. B., vacated. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Aitken, R. A., has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Campbellpore. Captain S. C. M. Smith, Instructor in Gunnery, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Bombay Circle. Captain W. W. T. Duhan, No. 23 Company Southern Division, has been appointed to officiate as Instructor in Gunnery, Bombay. Lieutenant H. E. J. Brake, officiating Subaltern, No. 2 (Derat) Mountain Battery, is permanently appointed to the Native Artillery.

THE EXTRA STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind yesterday, from London, Marseilles, &c.

FROM LONDON.

Adams, Mr
Brind, Mrs
Bartlett, Mr
Burgess, Mrs and 2 Misses
Barber, Mrs
Blaber, Mr
Clark, Capt
Coventry, Mr
Coplestone, Mr
Coates, Mr
Cartaret, Mr
Cobb, Rev
Cunningham, Miss
Cumming, Miss
Calthorpe, Mrs
Davenish, Mr
Drysdale, Miss
Ferguson, Miss
Ferris, Mrs
Gebbie, Mr
Greenaway, Mr
Holloway, Mr
Hall, Mr
Izett, Mrs, and infant
Johnson, Mrs and Miss
James, Mr
Kent, Mr
Lankester, Mr
Montgomerie, Mr
Muir, Mrs
Owens, Mr
Robins, Rev
Rae, Miss and Sister
Seator, Mr and Mrs
Stapleton, Mr
Sullivan, Mr
Smith, Mr
Scott, Mrs
Sanders, Mrs
Seymour, Capt
Sinclair, Capt
Smith, Mrs
Try, Miss
Wachen, Mr
Warner, Miss
Walker, Mr
Windham, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Broughton, Mr
Bingham, Capt and Mrs
Butler, Mr
Byrne, Mr and Mrs
Briscoe, Mr
Boyd, Mrs
Campbell, Mr and Mrs
Conyngham, Mrs
Colvin, Mrs
Casperez, Mr
Currey, Mr and Mrs
Crawford, Miss
Corfield, Rev, 2 children and infant
Candy, Mrs
Doyle, Surg-Capt
Durrant, Mr
Drysdale, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Dalal, Mr
Davis, Mr and Mrs
Dick, Mr
Evans, Mrs and child
Evill, Mr
Giles, Mrs and child
Gough, Mr and Mrs
Grant, Mr
Gloster, Capt
George, Mr
Geyer, Mr and Mrs
Hamilton, Mrs
Hammond, Mr and Miss
Herbert, Mr
Horne, Miss
Humphreys, Mr
Hodges, Miss
Hamilton, Mr
Innes, Mr
Izatt, Mr
Jacobs, Mr and Mrs
Jolenberg, Mr
Kinneburgh, Mr
Kolthans, Mr
King, Mrs
Kennedy, Mr
Lloyd, Mrs
Lumsden, Mr
Lester, Mr
Muir, Mr
Mollahan, Capt
Moncreiffe, Mrs, and child
Micralachi, Mr
Morse, Mr
Mackenzie, Miss
Moore, Mr
McPherson, Mr and Mrs
Mcfarlane, Mr
Nicholson, Mr
Nicholson, Dr
Om Manney, Capt and Mrs
Oliver, Mr
Perschoyle, Mrs
Phillips, Mr
Rogers, Miss
Rustomjee, Mr.
Robotham, Rev, Mrs, child and infant
Smythies, Mrs, and child
Snow, Mr
Salmon, Mr and Mrs
Slater, Mrs and Miss
Sproul, Mr
Seymour, Mrs
Spencer, Mr
Thomson, Mr
Thomson, Miss
Trench, Capt
Walker, Mr, Mrs and child
Whitworth, Mr and Mrs
Winter, Mrs
White, Mr
Wilson, Mr and Mrs
Young, Mr

FROM ISMAILIA.

Genth, Mr
Lungley, Mr
Smith, Mr and Mrs, son and daughter

ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

A MAN of remarkable appearance was Rubinstein. A figure of medium height, a face unattractive save for its strength, square forehead, with a thick shock of dark brown hair thrown right back, eyes that seem to look out from under their forehead up over you and beyond, medium nose and thick lips, without either beard or moustache, altogether a head of a very Russian type, yet it was altogether impossible to indicate the individual feature which made it so. Certainly not a handsome man; and yet to people who knew him personally, Rubinstein was said to be very fascinating. His manner was so simple and genial, and he had a modesty which one hardly expected to find in a man of genius such as he. One gets the best picture of Rubinstein when he is seated at the piano. He has the greatest power and *abandon* in playing that can be imagined and extremely exciting. It was as if he were just sporting with the instrument, and could do what he pleased with it. Everything he did was done so easily and spontaneously, Yet, if there as anything for which he was celebrated, surely it was for his fire and passion in execution.

Anton Gregor Rubinstein was born in the southern part of Russia, in the province of Bessarabia, in a little village called Wechwotynetz, very near the Moldavian frontier, in November, 1829. His father, belonging to the Greek Church, had large possessions; and Anton and his brother Nicholas (who died in 1881) passed the very early years of their lives in comparative luxury. Owing to certain political changes the property vaanished, and the mother (Claro), an accomplished lady, applied for and obtained a position as teacher in the imperial educational establishment in Moscow. Anton showed rare musical gifts at the age of six, and his mother gave him and his little brother their first instruction in music. But Anton soon outstripped his brother in pianoforte playing, and it became necessary to procure for him a teacher more advance than Frau Clara. Accordingly, at the age of eight, he was placed under the instruction of Herr Willowing, with whom he remained two years, appearing many times in concerts as an infant prodigy. He then went to Paris, where Liszt, after hearing him play, took him up in his arms, kissed him, and said in German, "He will be the inheritor of my playing." With Liszt he studied a year and a-half, and then made an extensive concert tour, lasting three years, in this country (where Mendelssohn saw him, and interested himself greatly in his behalf), Holland, Sweden, and Germany. On the completion of this tour he returned to Russia where he remained with his family for one year, gaining fresh honour and praise from his own countrymen, until his mother and brother were ready to accompany him to Berlin, in order to study counterpoint and musical composition under Dehn. His stay there brought him into contact with many prominent musicians and artists, and in addition to receiving engagements for the principal concerts in the city, he played many times at Court.

The death of his father, in 1846, was his first great sorrow, and accounts, perhaps, for the real filial heartaching expressed in some of his earlier compositions. Rubinstein, at the age of seventeen, was now left alone in the world to seek his living, for his mother quickly returned to her native place. With a sense of depression and helplessness, rather than of freedom from maternal restraint, he started for Vienna, and established himself as a teacher, and, in company with the flautist Hindl, went another concert tour in Hungary. But the breaking out of the Revolution in 1848 prevented his remaining there, and he started for Russia again. Arriving at the frontier he was considered a suspicious-looking person, and was arrested by the officer in command. Upon searching his luggage, a manuscript copy of his latest work was found, in the notes of which the blundering officer imagined that he had discovered a revolutionary secret fatal to the safety of the empire; and as all spies were to be dealt with summarily, besides being considered "great game," instant banishment to Siberia was ordered by the delighted officer. All protestations were useless; and he was about to be hurried off, when Count Wielhorsky appeared, indentified Rubinstein, commanded his release, and carried him in triumph to St. Petersburg, where he was received with great marks of esteem by the Grand Duchess Helone, and by her made Court Pianist and Composer to Her Imperial Highness the Empress. The incident, which commenced so inauspiciously, thus ending happily for the young musician.

A few years further study in the Russian capital brought him into the first rank of composers and executants, and his fame spread rapidly in Europe, and in Germany especially, where he found willing publishers to take charge of his compositions, and enthusiastic audiences to listen to his playing. In 1854, while in Paris, he brought out his opera, "Die Kinder der Heide," and a Jubel overture dedicated to the Emperor; and then, after again visiting England, he returned to St. Petersburg, and there settled for awhile. So soon as he was once more in Russia he was made Kapellmeister and Director of the Imperial Opera in St. Petersburg. But the spirit of unrest was upon him, and again we find him eager for fresh victories, and yet another similar concert-giving tour is made. He does not forget however, his loyalty to his Czar, points out a recent biographer, to whom he returns in 1861 to establish a new Philharmonic Society before accepting the Directorship of the new Conservatory in Vienna. Since 1861 Rubinstein had constantly been heard of in the various European capitals, conducting musical festivals, and playing at special concerts. Some fifteen or sixteen years back he took his first long rest from public work, and expressed his intention of retiring into private life. This threat was renewed year after year, and year after year Rubinstein appeared again in the concert-room, apparently as fresh as ever. But his eyesight became very bad, with his sixty years, nearly all of hard and trying work, and this severe misfortune, brought about no doubt by incessant application to composition, precluded his making extended tours. He had a charming house at Peterhof, on the shores of the Baltic, and here he lived in affluence with his wife (a violinist of more than ordinary abilities) and children, in all of whom the paternal gift of music can be traced. Amongst his most intimate friends might be numbered the late Czar and Czarina, and he was not unfrequently invited to dine with them at their private table.

His works are numerous, there being considerably over a hundred of them numbered, besides several fugitive pieces for piano, and a dozen or so of songs without the "opus mark." As to their merit, it must be said that, in the words of a biographer, "Time has not sufficiently mellowed them" to enable us to pass a true judgment. An impression of the great "Ocean" Symphony, given by a musical critic in Vienna, however, is interesting. "The great opera-house," he says, "was lighted only from a sort of nimbus hovering over the greenshaded lamps of the orchestra—a light so dim that it made the darkness more intense. When one was just in the right state for new impressions, the delicate pianissimo of the violins at the start was heard, and my enthusiasm and delight could hardly be contained. It was no longer a theatre, but a warm summer morning, and the shore of the Black Sea and little boats danced to and fro, and all was so vaguely Orientally bright and gay. Probably to my next friend it meant something different, only it must have been the ocean to all."

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

ON Tuesday evening an amateur performance was given, at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, in aid of the funds of that deserving institution. The programme comprised two farces, and a few incidental songs, most of the performers being members of the Orphean Club. The house was crowded from end to end, many of the audience only finding standing room. The efforts of the performers were frequently applauded. The first farce, "Billy Doo," was rendered in an effecient manner, the characters being borne by Miss Sherman (whose interpretation of an eligible young lady, anxious to get married, was most commendable), Messrs. A. W. Wise, F. J. Nathan, and J. Downes. Captain Whitehead then gave "The Maniac" as a recitation, and, in response to a hearty demand for a second appearance, recited an original piece, relating the sad story of the wreck of the Roumania. Mr. F. J. Nathan was heard to advantage in the song, "Queen of my Heart," and, in yielding to an encore, gave an amusing ditty, relating the terrors experienced in the course of a night with a mosquito for a bed companion. Mr. J. Downes was also well received in giving his nigger song, and this prepared the way for "Never reckon your Chickens," a vivacious little comedy, relating the troubles of the educated daughters of a worthy retired tallow-chandler, and the mistake two of them made in neglecting the advice contained in the proverb which constitutes the title of the play. The parts were sustained by Messrs. H. Orford-Sherman, G. M. Wise, A. W. Wise, and the Misses Thorburn, Baker, B. Thorburn, and Sherman, who are to be congratulated upon the creditable character of their representation. During the evening Mr. Greenboam rendered good service as pianist. We doubt whether a more successful entertainment has ever been given at the Seamen's Institute.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. JUSTICE TYRRELL takes three month's furlough immediately. Mr. R. Aikman, Judge of Bareilly, will officiate in his absence on the High Court Bench.

AN interesting function took place at Raipur on Thursday, when Mr. Woodburn, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, opened the new Rajkumar College. There was a large gathering, and the proceedings passed off most successfully.

COLONEL PULFORD, R.E., has completed a special report on the bursting of the Gohna dam, which ought to prove most interesting reading. There are still three hundred feet of water in the lake, so that even after the bursting of the dam the landscape will be altered by the addition of a fine sheet of water over a mile long.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army will leave Bangalore for the Lahore Camp on the 17th instant, arriving on the 25th. On his return General Mansfield Clarke will travel straight to the Deccan Camp-of-Exercise near Secunderabad.

THE civil police in Lower Burma are being increased by nearly 300 men. This step has been rendered necessary by the rapid growth of the population in the several districts and the consequent increase in violent crime. A corresponding reduction is to be effected in the civil police in the upper province, the experience of past years having shown that more men are employed than are really needed, the strength having been liberally fixed at the time of annexation.

AN examination of Majors for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel will be held at Lucknow on the 23rd and 24th instant when, it is understood, that s

per cent. of the whole area of the Presidency. Future sections are estimated to extend to nearly 6,000 sq. miles in addition to the 17,187.

THE Postal authorities have been engaged on a revision of the system under which special trains are now employed in connection with the arrival of the mail steamer; with the result that it has been decided to run the express in future with reference to the day of arrival of the mail steamer in Bombay as well as with reference to the hour of arrival. Thus, as a rule, no special will be run in order to bring the overland mail to Calcutta and Lahore on Sunday or any earlier day—though even in this case an exception will be made when the steamer is signalled before midnight on Thursday, or any earlier day, so that the mail train can be overtaken without running special trains for more than 500 miles. On the other hand, when the steamer arrives so late that correspondence for Calcutta and other important stations would, without the employment of special trains, be received too late for a reply the same week, specials will be run leaving Bombay as late as 4 p.m. instead of only up to 12 noon, which has been the limit hitherto. The time for which the Overland mail for places on the main line of the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways can be detained in Bombay, on the last day on which it is possible to despatch it so as to give an opportunity of replying by the return mail will thus be reduced from 9½ to 5½ hours. By this revised arrangement it is believed that the public will obtain the maximum of convenience and advantage possible from the money available for special postal trains.

SIR ROBERT BALL, in the November number of "The Fortnightly Review," shows how, since the days of Wherwell and Brewster, the contention that the other planets are inhabited has been strengthened by fresh discoveries. For instance, spectroscopic research has demonstrated that hydrogen, carbon, sodium, iron, calcium, and other elements necessary for building up the framework of living beings are widely diffused throughout the universe. There is not the same emphatic demonstration of the existence of oxygen, because it has been held that the well-marked lines in the solar spectrum attributed to oxygen are due to the oxygen in the earth's atmosphere. But in all probability this life-giving gas is just as abundant on many other globes as on this one. There have also, however, been discoveries tending to limit the contention with regard to life on other planets. The varying size, gravity and temperature of the planets have to be considered. The weight of a planet must stand in important relation to the framework of the organisms adapted to dwell upon it. Sir Robert Ball concludes: "The character of each organism has to be fitted so exactly to its environment, that it seems in the highest degree unlikely that any organism we know here could live on any other globe elsewhere. We cannot conjecture what the organism must be which would be adapted for residence on Venus or Mars, nor does any line of research at present known to us held out the hope of more definite knowledge."

In the latest Government list of schools warned by the Education Department that the annual grant will be withheld unless defects in the school premises are remedied are St. Luke's Girls' School, Paddington (Church of England); and the Roman Catholic School for boys, girls, and infants, in Red Lion-street, Wapping. The first school has till the 31st January, 1896, and the second until the 30th April, 1896, to make good the defects, as the grant will not be withheld before these dates. The annual grants are already withheld from two Board Schools—one, Bath-street, City-road, the other in Droop-street, Harrow-road, for unsatisfactory premises.

THE stream of Jewish emigration from the Baltic provinces to Argentina continues unremittingly. Last week another party of 600 Hebrews embarked at Libau for Bremen, where they will be transhipped to a transatlantic liner. The agents of Baron Hirsch's enterprise are now exercising a greater discrimination in the choice of immigrants, who are not accepted or assisted unless they possess a practical knowledge of agriculture. The previous shipment of a nondescript class of immigrants to the Hirsch colonies led to lamentable results in many instances.

The representative of a Jewish forwarding firm states that the Hebrew emigration from Russia this year, voluntary and assisted, will amount to about a quarter of a million souls.

SOME notes on the restoration of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, have been sent to us by the Secretaries. The work on the Crypt and Lady Chapel of this church, they say, is making good progress. All the old work that remains is being carefully left undisturbed. The Crypt will require nothing more than a roof to restore it to its original condition, but the Lady Chapel has evidently suffered badly from a fire at some past time, especially on the south side, where, however, a small sedilia has come to light. The funds, so far, are only sufficient to roof in the chapel and make it secure; the floor, the glazing of the windows, and many other things necessary before it can be incorporated with the rest of the church, must stand over until the last 2,000*l.* required comes in. The works have necessitated the removal of the fine collection of worked stones that have been discovered in the various excavations. They have been placed in the north triforium, where they have been carefully arranged on staging in the right order of their various periods, from Norman, transition Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. The tracery of the Perpendicular east windows has been laid out on the floor of the triforium. Access can be had by application to the Verger and the payment of sixpence to the Restoration Fund. The door is in the new north transept.

A PIERCE persecution has broken out in the two southern provinces of Corea against the native Christians, of whom Chulla-do and Cheung Chiong-do along contain upwards of 11,000. The persecution is led by the Tonghaks, the allies of the Chinese army lately in Corea. The feeling of these rebels was always very strong against the Christian but up to the time of the murder of Pere Jozeau, the Tong-haks were restrained from taking any active measures against their Christian fellow-countrymen by fear that the Chinese would disapprove of and punish any hostilities. Since that revolting occurrence, however, the Tonghaks feel that they have nothing to apprehend from the Chinese on account of Christian persecution, and they have accordingly started a movement which threatens to drench the country in the blood of those who have embraced Christianity. Already a large number of native converts have been murdered, and there is not a single native Christian in the two provinces who has not been maltreated in some way.

M. TURPIN'S terrible machine, which he calls an exterminator, has been patented, and everybody interested will soon know the mechanism of the engine. The principle of the invention is based on the suppression of cannon, and the application of the rocket or fuses system. M. Turpin wants, in fact, to replace the existing big guns by projectors in wood or aluminium. His projectile is constructed on the principle which presupposes that a solid body turning rapidly on its axis keeps its place of revolution, while the rotatory speed does not change. The grooves of firearms are made on this well-known principle. Regularity of movement is maintained by an interior screw, worked by powder. The projectile is a rough timber frame full of mechanism, and the capability of the engine can only be thoroughly understood by reading the voluminous memorandum on the subject prepared by the inventor, and by studying his drawings. In this memorandum he repeats his well-known descriptions of the devastating nature of his exterminator; but the War Office experts, while warmly complimenting M. Turpin on his marvellous engine, have not seen their way to recommending the Government to adopt it.

IN consequence of the cholera having entirely disappeared from St. Petersburg, the temporary precautionary measures adopted by the Prefect while the epidemic was raging in regard to the regulation of the drink traffic and the sale of tea in restaurants on holidays have been withdrawn, and the previous regulation in regard to both have once more come into force.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Offices, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding, and there were also present Messrs. S. Rebsch, R. H. Vincent, Captain Walshe, Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1895-96: EXPENDITUE SIDE.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expenditure side of the Municipal Budget for 1895-96.

CORPORATION AND STANDING COMMITTEE'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Under this head the Municipal Secretary Mr. Barrow had recommended an increase of Rs. 5 to the second and third clerk each and Rs. 15 to the fourth clerk, Mr. Vinayek.

Dr. Viegas wanted to know why the fourth clerk was recommended to be given an increase of Rs. 15?

Mr. Barrow said that the clerk deserved it, for many years he (Mr. Barrow) had not asked the Committee to increase the salary of his clerks, and he had done it this time only because he found they deserved it. The clerk who was recommended to be given Rs. 15, applied to be transferred to some other department if he was not given an increase, and he would be very sorry to lose so useful a clerk. He understood his work well, and was quick at accounts.

The Chairman said that as the clerk was well versed in office work he should be given the increase recommended, for if he were transferred to some other department they would have to keep two men in his place.

It was then agreed to allow the increase as recommended.

The expenditure for the Corporation and Standing Committee's establishment was passed at Rs. 14,400, being the same figure as last year.

Municipal Commissioner's personal office establishment was passed at Rs. 55,428.

THE MUNICIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Under the head of general office establishment the Municipal Commissioner had recommended an increase of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Municipal Medical Officer owing to his duties being found greater than was anticipated when the appointment was first created.

Dr. Viegas urged that the increase should not be given. These duties were undertaken by Dr. Blaney for very many years without any remuneration. There were, as they knew many medical gentlemen on the board and some of them might do well to read from Dr. Blaney's book.

Dr. Cowasji: Will you do it? (Laughter.)

Dr. Viegas continuing said that Rs. 150 was a sufficient remuneration for the duties of that place. If a medical man was required to issue certificates to the Municipal employés when they applied for sick-leave, the officer might be paid according to the work he did. This he presumed would be much more beneficial to the Municipality than giving the officer a fixed salary.

Mr. Rebsch thought that Rs. 150 per month to a medical officer for giving certificates only was quite a sufficient amount.

The Commissioner: But he also gives gratuitous medical service to the sick Municipal employés.

Mr. Rebsch: In that case I will certainly vote for the increase.

It was then resolved to allow the increase as recommended; and the figure for general office establishment was passed at Rs. 32,992.

THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Under this head the Commissioner had proposed that the pay of the chief officer of the fire brigade should be fixed at Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 800 by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem, and that including house and conveyance allowance the officer should be given Rs. 850 per month.

Dr. Viegas did not think there was any necessity for such a proposal, and he proposed that the officer be granted the same pay as last year, namely, Rs. 600 with Rs. 50 for conveyance.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion.

Dr. Cowasji asked how long had the officer been serving in the Municipality?

The Commissioner: Four years.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked that an increase of Rs. 150 in four years was not a small amount.

Mr. Vincent said that sometimes when a fire occurred the owners of houses offered bundles of currency notes to the chief of the brigade only to order his men to throw water on their property first and to resist such temptations they should have respectable and well paid-officers. He, therefore, proposed that the increase should be given as recommended by the Commissioner.

On a division Dr. Viegas' proposition was carried, and the salary of the chief of the fire brigade was passed at Rs. 600, as last year.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Municipal Commissioner had recommended that Mr. M. C. Murzban, their executive engineer, should be given an increase in salary and the figure be passed at Rs. 1,500 instead of Rs. 1,250. He was their chief engineer, and the duties were of a very responsible character. They used to pay Major Tulloch Rs. 2,000, and Mr. Walton got Rs. 1,500 for the same office.

Dr. Cowasji proposed a motion to this effect.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the salary be kept as it was.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment.

Mr. Rebsch thought that Rs. 1,250 was quite an inadequate salary for their Executive Engineer.

Captain Walshe was of opinion that they should give ample salaries to their officers when they found they were competent.

The amendment being put to vote, was negatived, and Dr. Cowasji's motion was passed, fixing the salary of the Executive Engineer at Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.

The Municipal Executive Engineer had recommended that the Architectural Surveyor should be given an increase of Rs. 50 in his salary by way of travelling allowance, but the proposal was negatived. The Committee also declined to employ an additional architectural surveyor on a salary of Rs. 280.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Committee referred to the Health Officer's budget and schedule of new works to the Commissioner for revision, the Commissioner undertaking to revise it in time to submit it to the Committee at the next meeting.

After considering some further details of expenditure, the Committee adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court and disposed of the following matters yesterday:—

RE BALABUX GANESHDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the petitioning creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication passed by the court should not be set aside. The Hon. Mr. Lang, who represented the creditors, said that he had no objection to the application as a deed of composition had been prepared and signed. His Lordship granted the rule.

RE MERWANJI MUNCHERJI MODY.

Mr. Lowndes, on behalf of Dorabji Rattanji Oomrigar, an opposing creditor, moved for leave to file the opposition during the course of the day. His Lordship remarked that the schedule showed debts amounting to Rs. 36,000, while the amount of good assets was only Rs. 16. Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, in opposing the application under rule 18, said that the insolvent had handed to the Official Assignee certain shares which were in his possession.

His Lordship granted Mr. Lowndes' application, and ordered the matter to be put down on the list of opposed cases. Mr. Manker next asked for an extension of the interim order, which was granted by his Lordship.

RE HARPAL HARJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court for not filing the shedule as ordered on the 3rd of October last. His Lordship granted the rule, and made it returnable on the 5th of December next.

RE MANGESH BALKRISHNA KOLATKER.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE MANECKJI SHAPURJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted two months.

RE RATTANBAI AND GULBAI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvents were granted leave to serve notice, and to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Shaikally Shaik Ebrahim Subedar; Jamshedji Dhanjibhoy Edal Walkaka and others; John Thomas De Cunah; Arjoon Mahadu Joshi; Framji Cooverji Afini; Henry Vernon Collins; Dorabji Byramji Surti; Sheik Baba Sheik Gulam; Hari Ramsott Ousare; Vithal Toolaji Rawat; Adeshir Hormasjee Mistri *alias* Fitter; Vanalsy Motichand; and Alfred Henry Oxford.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th November:—

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 5th November 1894, reporting that the probable cost of filling in the plot of ground coloured pink on plan and situated at the junction of the new through road with the Sewri Road, will be Rs. 1,261, and that the approximate area of ground that will be made available for building sites will be 1,500 square yards. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, recommending that the filling in be sanctioned, as the site being at the junction of the four roads with frontage on the new main thoroughfare will command a good price when raised as proposed.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as recommended by the Land Committee.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th August 1894, reporting that the fence which separated the Ghorupdeo Hill Estate from the private properties at Tank Bunder has disappeared; and suggesting that, with a view to prevent the acquisition of a right of way from the private land to the Ghorupdeo Hill south road, a high wall be constructed shutting off the private property. Submitted letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 6th September 1894, estimating the cost of a barbed wire fence at Rs. 1,078 and of a rubble masonry wall 7 ft. high at Rs. 2,709. Submitted proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, saying that the close neighbourhood of the squalid hamlet of Koleewada is calculated to depreciate the value of the Port Trust land on the north, which would otherwise be regarded as affording very desirable building sites; that this land is not reclaimed, but is available by the removal of Ghorupdeo Hill, and advising that it should not be walled off as suggested by the Traffic Manager, but should be opened out; that the Engineer be accordingly asked to submit a scheme for a 40-feet road at right angles to the new through road running along the Port Trust boundary; that possibly the Trustees might interest the Municipal Commissioner in the matter, as the Health Officer considers the condition of Koleewada dangerous, and if the Corporation would further the Trustees' scheme by making a short length of road running north and south, the effect of which would be to improve the place, the Trustees might give for nothing the small area of their land required for the cross road shown by blue pencil lines on tracing attached to the papers. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

Submitted letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 26th September 1894, stating that under modern methods of manufacture, iron and steel have, in many descriptions, come so closely together in quality and value that except in name only it is exceedingly difficult to draw a dividing line, and so far as the Trustees are concerned these articles may, for all practical purposes, be treated as one and the same; that the current bazaar quotations for iron and steel bars and bundles respectively are—Bars—Belgian No. 2 iron Rs. 93 per ton, Basic steel No. 2 iron Rs. 98 per ton, Bundles—Belgian No. 2 iron Rs. 96 per ton, Basic steel No. 2 iron Rs. 105 per ton, that his Committee cannot reconcile the different charges under items 210 and 348 in the Trustees' book of Dock rates; that under the former bar, hoop, pig, rod, scrap, sheet, bands, angle, T, and old iron, and steel hoops, are charged at Rs. 1-2-0, while under the latter, steel apparently of all descriptions is charged at Rs. 1-8-0 per ton; that on page 21 of the same book under the head of "Rents," Imports, clause B, the descriptions classified under item 210 only are allowed the special terms as regards rent, which this clause grants, thus relegating other descriptions of steel not specially exempted to the less favourable terms allowed under clause A; and that his Committee consider that clause B, as amended by circular No. 20 should be altered to include item 348 as well as item 210, excepting only fagot, spring or octagon steel. Submitted memo. from the Docks Superintendent, reporting that the different headings under which steel is at present classified causes considerable difficulty to the public as well as to the Dock Officials in adjusting dock charges on steel; and recommending that steel should come under the same charges as iron and be accorded the same privileges as clause "B," under circular No. 20 of 26th November 1892, confers on item 210, item 348 being added to it, and the following words struck out, viz., steel other than fagot, keg, spring or octagon, and that iron and steel be charged at one wharfage rate, namely, Rs. 1-3-0 per ton. Submitted proceedings of the Finance Committee, advising that the rate for iron be not raised, but that iron and steel should be classed together under item 210 at the rate of Rs. 1-2-0 per ton, excepting fagot, keg, spring and octagon steel, which should be charged Rs. 1-8-0 under item 348 as at present, and that all steel other than fagot, keg, spring and octagon should have 9 free days as now allowed for iron and mild steel. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Finance Committee are approved, and the sanction of Government to the necessary alterations in the schedule of rates and rules should be applied for.

Read letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No, 18551, dated 9th November 1894, intimating, with reference to the Trustees' representation regarding the condition of the Hindu Burial and Cremation Ground at Tank Bunder, that he has provided a sum of Rs. 3,029 in his Budget to cover the cost of building a wall round it.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th November 1894, forwarding a list of unclaimed goods consisting of boats, carts, timber, coal, &c., lying an the Port Trust Estate for over two months; and recommending that, under the provisions of section 64 of the Port Trust Act, the goods in question be advertised for sale in the Bombay *Government Gazette* and then sold against the charges due.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The sale should be also advertised in the vernacular papers.

Read letter from Mr. F. Yorke Smith, dated 12th November 1894, submitting his resignation of the appointment of solicitor to the Trust and expressing his regret at having to terminate his employment under them, as he leaves for England on the 17th instant without intention of returning to India.

Resolution.—The Trustees much regret the loss of Mr. F. Yorke Smith's services as solicitor to the Board, which post he has held since May 1884.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson is appointed solicitor to the Board with effect from the date of Mr. Yorke Smith's departure.

The following paper were laid on the table:—

Letter from the Dock's Superintendent, dated 10th November 1894, reporting that the extra P. and O. s. s. Shannon entered the Victoria Dock where her passengers disembarked and that their baggage was landed and delivered speedily and without inconvenience or confusion.

Statement of cottons, twist and metals in Port Trust warehouses during October 1894:—

	1894.	1893.
Cotton, bales	22,611	8,79
Do. cases	29,357	11,333
Twist, bales	2,155	2,984
Copper, tons	26 3	7902
Yellow metal, tons	198¼	279

Revenue collections for 1894-95 as compared with those of 1893-94:—

November—	Bunders. Rs.	Docks. Rs.	Port Dept. Rs.	Other Items. Rs.	Total. Rs.
From 1st to 10th Nov. 1894	52,287	60,663	4,079	196	1.17,231
From 1st to 10th Nov. 1893	40,224	44,047	3,873	..	88,149
	12,063	16,622	201	196	29,082
Excess in previous months	52,995	78,385	10,021	4,710	1,46 111
Total excess to 10th Nov. 1894	65,058	95,007	10.222	4,906	1,75,193

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th Nov. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 9th Nov. 1894.	For week ending 9th Nov. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 9th Nov. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	597	21	595
" piloted out of harbour	22	613	10	596
" transported.	11	418	12	474
" attended to.	..	46	2	40
" warped	2	49	2	56

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	9	289	8	255
Victoria Dock	8	256	6	222
Total	17	545	14	477
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	7	284	4	264
Victoria Dock	8	265	4	221
Total	15	549	8	485
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	11	..	8	..
Victoria Dock	9	..	7	..
Total	20	..	15	..

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	5	95	3	100
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	3	60	4	72
Total	8	155	7	172

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1894 to 10th Nov. 1894. No.	From 1st Apl 1894 to 10th Nov. 1894. Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 10th Nov. 1893. No.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 10th Nov. 1893. Tonnage.
For week ending 10th Nov. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge—							
H. Dredger "Pholas"*	1	2 ds	412	18	6,398	27	9,313
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S. S. "Thames" continued from last week	..	1 dy	...	...	...	...	...
S. S. "Sahadat"	1	3 ds	1,690	41	110136	26	56,444
Total	2	4 ds	2,102	59	116834	53	65,757

* Docked together

SHAM FIGHT AT PINDI.

AT Rawalpindi, on Saturday morning a sham fight took place on the ground to the south of the park, a strong defensive position being held by the King's Own Scottish Borderers, supported by the 10th Field Battery, while one squadron of the 4th Dragoon Guards and F. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, were also at the disposal of Colonel Keith, in command of the defending force. The attack was directed by Colonel Blood, who had under his orders one squadron of the 4th Dragoon Guards, three Mountain Batteries, the Devonshire Regiment, and the 30th Punjab Infantry. These were practically all the troops available in the garrison, which has been weakened by the dispatch of the Gordon Highlanders and the 9th Bengal Lancers to Lahore, and the 33rd Punjab Infantry to Dera Ismail Khan. The Viceroy and Lady Elgin watched the operations from a commanding point, whence a fine panoramic view of the country was obtained. The railway bridge over the Sohan River, near which the attacking force had their rendezvous, could be seen in the middle distance, while beyond lay the high ground which stretches away for many miles on either hand. Colonel Blood's force had to work through the ravines and over the difficult country, immediately in front of the defensive position, though to his right was a small stretch of open ground practicable for cavalry. The guns opened fire at 11 a.m., and an Artillery duel followed, the Field Battery in the centre of the line firing steadily, while the Horse Artillery protected either flank of the defence. The Mountain Batteries replied at effective artillery range, while the infantry of the attack skirmished forward from nullah to nullah. It was a pretty spectacle and as black powder was used, one could watch the development of the attack, which took about an hour to carry out. Just before the close the cavalry of the defending party charged out on the left, making a counter attack, but they were met by heavy fire from two companies of infantry, and then were charged in turn, this latter movement being extremely well carried out, and very promptly and smartly. It would have been impossible for the strong position held to have been carried, and the proceedings were mainly interesting as showing how troops can work across country intersected by ravines. The Devonshire Regiment had their Maxim in action, being one of the fortunate few battalions in possession of a machine gun. Major-General Sir William Elles and the district staff watched the sham fight, and then headed the defile past of the troops, the Viceroy's carriage being drawn up near the bandstand in the Park. It would be hard to find a more serviceable body of men in any garrison in India than those whom Lord Elgin saw. The horse and Field Artillery, with their 12 pounders, were as always, perfectly turned out; while the 4th Dragoon Guards, under Colonel Doyne, were admirably mounted and a picture of smartness. The three Mountain Batteries of screw guns, with their long train of mules, were a sight in themselves, for our Mountain Artillery is an arm which has been trained to the highest pitch, and is an invaluable adjunct to infantry acting in the Hills. The infantry swung long as if they had only just left barracks, the men looking very workmanlike in their khaki. When the troops had passed by, two mountain guns, which had been halted, were brought up, and the Viceroy watched with much interest the manner in which they were handled. The quickness with which they were lifted from the mules, jointed together, laid and nominally fired, was marvellous, and equally so was the speed with which they were replaced on mule-back. The mechanism of the screw gun was explained to his Excellency, who could not have failed to recognise the value of batteries armed with it. The Viceregal party then returned to the Commissioner's house, the proceedings having lasted between two and three hours. Sardar Ayab Khan watched the sham fight, and saw the troops file past.

In the afternoon the Viceroy drove round a portion of the defences. His Excellency was accompanied by Major-General Sir William Elles, Colonel Blood, R. E., Major Grant, Superintending Engineer, Military Works, Rawalpindi Command, and Lieutenant Thuillier, in charge of the records and plans of fortifications; and a small escort of the 4th Dragoon Guards was in attendance. The route taken was along the Peshawar road through West Ridge Cantonment to Haripur Road Fort, which is the most salient point on the right defence looking in the Peshawar direction. Here a halt was called, and Colonel Blood explained to his Excellency the system of defence adopted. The principle is the one of earthen forts and redoubts, to be held by infantry supported by machine guns, with from four to six field guns for flanking the defence. The emplacements for heavy mobile artillery are in front of the redoubts, but the guns would only be brought up in case Rawalpindi was actually threatened, it not being intended to have the guns in position. The redoubts are calculated to hold from 150 to 350 infantry, but these numbers could be doubled on occasion. They contain bomb-proof chambers, and are strong enough to stand the fire of heavy guns. A fine view was obtained of the country from Haripur Road Fort which occupies a commanding position. The Viceroy then drove along the road which gives communication from redoubt to redoubt, passing fort Thumar, and One Tree Hill Fort to Mismal, where another halt took place and the southern and eastern portions of the defences were looked at; the view extending as far as the Railway Bridge over the Sohan River. The party then returned after some three hours' drive. The defences of Rawalpindi are not completed, the southern redoubts not having yet been built; but practically all the roads leading to the various positions, are metalled, and the whole of the works could be finished in two months. In the evening Lady Elles gave an "At Home" in the Lansdowne Institute, at which the Viceroy and Lady Elgin were present. The laughable piece of Crazed was well acted by Mrs. Wienkam, Captain Leslie, and Captain De C. Hamilton; while an excellent selection of music was played by the string band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

An extraordinary story is reported by a Paris correspondent. A police-sergeant named Michel, was passing along the Rue Royale at Versailles, at the head of a squad, when, to the amazement of his men, he started off in pursuit of a man who had fled on seeing him. The sergeant overtook the fugitive, who was taken to the police-station. Sergeant Michel then made the following extraordinary statement to the Police Commissary. During the recent fortress manœuvres the sergeant was ordered by General Corenson to carry to General Saussier, the French Commander-in-Chief in the event of war, several sealed packets enclosed in a padlocked leather bag. On the road the sergeant met a distinguished-looking stranger, who fell into conversation with him, and ultimately introduced himself as a Russian journalist come to follow the manœuvres for a St. Petersburg paper. The sergeant was proud and delighted to have the stranger's company. A mile further on, as the two friends were passing in Indian file along a shadowy forest path, the sergeant, who was leading the way, was knocked down from behind by a blow on the head, while the Russian journalist endeavoured to snatch the despatch-bag. The sergeant, however, having recovered his breath, drew his sword and put the robber to flight. The man in the Rue Royle was his aggressor. He will probably be tried in camera for espionage. If found guilty he is liable to seven or eight years' penal servitude.

MR. ALDERMAN TRELOAR writes, from his address in Ludgate Hill: "The Corporation has granted the use of the Guildhall upon some evening in December or January next for the purpose of giving a dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding to about 2,000 children of the Ragged Schools of the Metropolis. The cost of this entertainment will be defrayed by public subscription. I appeal, therefore, to your readers for the necessary funds, and beg to remark that my appeal is not only made to the City but to the County of London, and feel sure that in this matter at all events 'amalgamation' will at once take place. Should the amount subscribed exceed that which is necessary, I will hand the balance over to the Ragged School Union."

THE DELIMITATION OF WAZIRISTAN.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Nov. 14.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART arrived here, this morning, from Abbottabad, but his presence does not betoken an immediate move into the Mahsud country. We hear from the "front" that certain terms have been offered to the tribesmen, and that pending their acceptance or rejection of these, no action will be taken against them. They will have a fortnight or more in which to make up their minds, and meanwhile all preparations will be completed for a forward move if such should become necessary. The Reserve Brigade is to be strengthened by one squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry from Dera Ghazi Khan, and two more sections Native Field Hospital have been ordered here. The Brigade is now equipped with sufficient transport to make it quite mobile, and if a punitive expedition is undertaken next month, there will be no delay in advancing on Kaniguram and Makin.

General Lockhart will make Dera Ismail Khan his headquarters for the next few weeks, the Punjab Frontier Force Staff moving here forthwith. His presence will soon become noised abroad among the Waziris, for his name is a power on the border since the Samana Expedition; and the tribesmen will understand that if they are anxious to fight again, they will have to count upon meeting a force under the orders of an officer who will be only too pleased to accommodate them. There will be no pause for further negotiations when once the Government have given the word to advance; but the question which is now vexing our souls is whether matters will ever reach a point which will justify that word being said. The Mahsuds have fought one fight and thus saved their honour, though their losses were far heavier than they could have anticipated when their fanaticism led them to attack Wano camp. Have they done enough to satisfy the *mullahs* who preached *jehad*; and have they had enough fighting to satisfy themselves? Mullah Powindah sits at Kanigurum nursing his wounded leg, sullenly brooding over the failure of his attempt to sweep General Turner's force off the Wano plain: is he prepared to try his luck again elsewhere, and can he get another two or three thousand men to follow him? Who can say? Within the last few days we have heard that such gatherings as were reported by our spies have dispersed, and that "all is quiet" at such points of the Waziristan border as our troops are watching. True, a few telegraph posts have been torn up between Kajuri Kach and Mogul Kot, on the Fort Sandeman line, but half-a-dozen stray Waziris could do this, skulking away among the hills when they had broken the wires, and keeping well out of the range of our patrols. Petty mischief of this kind is not of much account, though it is annoying enough. As for attacks on the line of communications, none have so far occurred. Convoys are guarded carefully from post to post, and troops have been passing up the Gomul in such numbers lately that had any band of Mahsuds appeared on the scene, they would have had to content themselves with shooting at long ranges. The Border Regiment were the first to pass along the line; then a small party of fifteen sowars of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, under Captain Wester, going up to replace dismounted men; now the 19th Punjab Infantry are on their way to relieve the 4th Punjab Infantry of all duties at the posts, and with them march 50 of the 1st Gurkhas under Major Fulton. Kajuri Kach is the limit of the journey of the 19th, but all the others mentioned go on to Wano. The detachment of the 4th will move down to Tank as they are relieved, so that the communications will be alive with troops for another week at least. The posts at Jatta, between Tank and the entrance to the Gomul, and at Nilai Kach, some little distance up the Pass itself, have been strengthened as a precautionary measure. When the squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry reached here, we hope that the head-quarters of the 1st will be sent up to Wano. More cavalry will be wanted there, even if there is no more fighting, for when delimitation work begins—or rather as it proceeds—the line of communications will be lengthened out, and touch will have to be kept up between the joint Commissioner's camp and the main body of the Escort in Wano. From all we hear it was a pity that General Turner had not a second squadron with his force on the 3rd instant: Mullah Powindah's followers would then have suffered even more than they did when the pursuit took place. As it was, the handful of British officers and sowars did great execution among the Ghazis scurrying away hot-foot to their hills, and the Mahsuds will not soon forget the lesson which the cavalary taught them. In the hill-country which fringes our North-West border cavalry rarely get a chance of proving their value, but the Wano action shows that the "deapised arm" is still as strong to strike as ever it was, and that the regiments of the Frontier Force are in splendid fighting form.

When once blood has been drawn on the borderland, one is loth to talk of political negotiations. The soldier chafes while they are proceeding; the smell of powder is in the air, and it is a strong stimulant which sets the nerves quivering with excitement and makes one long for action. But the Political Officer is the mouthpiece of the Government, which alone can sanction the making of war, the punishment of a refractory tribe, the settlement of its future status. He must have his say, indicating what is the line of policy adopted by those who are in authority, and "obeying instructions" as they are received. Our centurions keep watch while he plays his part, waiting for the next move on the board and studying those "developments" which are often a sore puzzle to them. In this Waziri matter the stage of negotiation is being passed through, and not until December comes in, probably, shall we know if there is to be peace or war. The difficulty which presents itself to the non-political mind is that the *maliks* seem unequal to controlling the rank-and-file of certain sections of the tribe, and that consequently any binding agreement with this or that *jirgah* is nearly an impossibility. The spirit of fanaticism which prompted the rush on the Wano camp may possibly die out as a result of the blood-letting on that occasion, and the Abdur Rahman Khel may make formal submission; but there can be no absolute guarantee of this. We do not know what conditions have been offered to the tribesmen, and this being so, we are in the dark as to whether any peaceful solution of the Waziri problem is likely to have place. All we do know is that our troops are to "sit tight" for the present, and that not even a patrol is to venture into the Mahsud country. This forbearance has, of course, its limits: given any attack in force, and I imagine that the Political Officer would make way for the soldier without any further thought of negotiations, *jirgahs*, conditions, or what not. General Lockhart has troops enough now to thrash the whole Waziri tribe, much less the malcontent sections under Mullah Powindah.

JANDOLA OUTPOST, NOV. 14th.

The force under Major Vivian, the composition of which has already been sent you, has now been for more than a week in peaceable possession of an arid plateau, dominated by a small mud fort of comparatively recent construction, and looped round to the north by the waters of the Tank Zam. Threatened forts and camps apparently conform to the rule which proverbially affects the human race: Jandola at any rate has been, according to rumours, a probable objective of the malcontent Waziris since the 31st October last. Two shots, however, on the night of the 10th instant have, up to date, constituted the sole manifestation of this latent hostility. Rumours are current here that the Kabul Khel and Turi Khel sections of the Darwesh Khel Waziris, taking advantage of the recent reductions in the garrision of Bannu have actually had the audacity too contemplate an attack on the city or on one or the outposts. I am unaware of the exact amount or reliance to be placed on this report, but the troops in Bannu were indisputably kept under arms on the nights of the 8th and 9th instant.

Here at Jandola every item of news that appears in your columns is eagerly discussed over our post-prandial "Whiskey and Zam," and the recent reports as to the bringing up of fresh troops only confirm our conjectures as to the possibility, sooner or later, of a forward move.

The fishermen amongst us have done fairly well; the bulkiest catch up to date is that of a 1½lb. Zam trout, the instrument of capture being an ordinary walking-stick, and a minute portion of bully-beef the more immediate attraction. It was evident, however, to those who were privileged to partake of this particular specimen that bull-beef is not a constant item in the diet of the ordinary local trout, if succulent taste and appetising flavour be sufficient negative evidence.

This afternoon a match at rounders (for two goats a side) between the detachment 1st Sikhs, headed by Mr. Barratt, and the 38th Dogras, is to take place on the parade ground, and will doubtless command a numerous attendance from all ranks. This little amusement tends no little to keep the general health and spirits of the force up to the high level which has hitherto prevailed, and should be of the greatest service in carrying us through a tedious period of waiting, apparently all that the immediate future has in store for us.

TANK, N. W., Nov. 17th.

The health of the troops continues good. Captain Browne, Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling, left us on the 15th on inspection duty. A convoy of 112 camels arrived to-day unmolested.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Nov. 17th.

Last night the sowars escorting the dak from Kajari Kach to Tank were fired at near N

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. JOHN MURRAY is to contribute some of his reminiscences as a publisher to a new series of "Good Words" which begins with the new year. Dr. Donald Macleod, the editor of the magazine, is likely to be the next Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. In a forenote to the new series he says that while maintaining the traditions of the magazine in the past, it will introduce a variety of new features. For instance, there will be new type, a larger number of illustrations, a bright new cover designed by Mr. Herbert Railton, and so on. In the course of next year serial stories will be given by Mr. S. R. Crockett and Mr. Clark Russell, and among the other contributors will be the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Ormonde, and Dr. Bridge, of Westminster Abbey.

Mr. William Heinemann, of Cork-street has written a play, which he calls The First Steps, as it is his first essay in dramatic work. He was taken quite by surprise and much flattered by the contention which immediately sprang up for the right to publish it, between Mr. William Heinemann, of Bedford-street, and Mr. John Lane, of Vigo-street. Unable to decide between the rivals, and feeling himself incapable of distinguishing between the justice of their respective offers. Mr. Heinemann, of Cork-street, consulted the Society of Authors, of Portugal-street, fearing that so keen a controversy might otherwise have to be finally settled in Bow-street. It is understood that Mr. Heinemann, of Bedford-street, desired certain excisions in the play, to which Mr. Heinemann, of Cork-street, would not consent. The decision was in favor of Mr. Lane, of Vigo-street, who will accordingly publish the play at the Bodley Head, immediately after its production at the Independent Theatre.

The large volume entitled A Year of Sport and Natural History, which Mr. Oswald Crawfurd has been editing, will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall about the middle of the month. It deals month by month with the kinds of sport to be pursued in each, and on the same basis with natural history. There is, too, a chapter on the ways and habits of game-keepers. Among the contributors are Mr. A. Trevor-Battye, Mr. Fogg-Elliot, Mr. H. H. S. Pearse, Mr. George Lindesay, Mr. E. T. Sachs, Mr. S. H. Thring, Mr. J. M. Brown, Mr. J. E. Harting, Mr. T. R. Roberts, and Mr. W. B. Tegetmeyer. Illustrations are supplied by a number of artists.

Dean Hole's new volume, More Memories, will be published by Mr. Edward Arnold. It is a supplement to his Memories, of which fully 12,000 copies have now been sold. Thoughts upon England spoken in America is the phrase in which the Dean describes More Memories. He is now in America delivering a series of lectures in aid of the restoration of the Rochester Cathedral, employing for them the materials of this volume. The reminiscences refer to all manner of subjects, from art to sport, and from horticulture to affairs ecclesiastical.

Some years ago Mr. Baring-Gould and Mr. Fleetwood Sheppard collected a volume of Devon and Cornwall folk-songs, with their traditional music. Another volume by them on the same lines, but more comprehensive, will be issued by Messrs. Methven in a few days under the title, A Garland of Country Song. It includes between fifty and sixty songs, representing all parts of the country, Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Sussex probably excepted. The Beggar Man, All Round my Hat, I would that the wars were well over, and Lovely Nancy are examples. In this preface Mr. Baring-Gould entirely refutes the received commonplace that the English have no folk-music of their own.

Professor Flint has finished his important work on Socialism and Messrs. Isbister will have it ready about the end of this month. The book, which runs to between four and five hundred pages, may be described as an examination of Socialism in all its phases. That being so, it is necessarily something of a history also of the rise and advance of Socialistic doctrines. Professor Flint has been engaged on the work for several years.

The members and friends of the Ex-Libris (Bookplate) Society spent a very pleasant evening at the Westminster Palace Hotel, when the hon. secretary, Mr. W. H. K. Wright, read a short paper on Brilliant Specimens of Bookplates, with limelight illustrations. The experiment of exhibiting bookplates with the aid of limelight is an innovation which was thoroughly successful, and the wonder is that it has scarcely been thought of before. The growing strength of the Ex-Libris Society is a proof that collecting bookplates has become almost a mania.

An exceedingly interesting collection of eighty-five sale catalogues of the earliest English auctions of libraries was sold at Puttick and Simpson's a few days ago. The collection began with the catalogue of the very first book auction ever held in this country—viz., that of Dr. Lazarus Seaman, October 31, 1676, and concluded with that of Dr. Cudworth in February 1690-91. As a contribution towards a history of bookselling by auction, the value of this probably unique collection cannot be over-estimated, and it would certainly take many years to form such another. Besides this, it comprises many which are not in the British Museum; a few of them relate to book auctions at Oxford and Cambridge, and also at Fairs—the last method was once a very popular one of getting rid of dead stock. The collection only realised a couple of guineas.

Messrs. Longmans and Co. will have ready for publication at an early date, the first volume of A History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1660, by Dr. S. R. Gardiner. This new book is a continuation of Dr. Gardiner's History of England, which, again, was composed of a number of histories of particular epochs, the first of which, a narrative of the period from the accession of James the First to the disgrace of Chief Justice Coke, was published rather more than thirty years ago. Dr. Gardiner has been at work on this new history since 1889, in which year he published the second volume of his History of the Great Civil War.—Another historical volume to be issued about the same time, by the same publishers, is the third volume of Memoirs of the Verney Family. The period covered by these attractive Memoirs correspond almost entirely with that of Dr. Gardiner's forthcoming history. The Memoirs are compiled from the letters and other documents that have been preserved at Claydon House.—Messrs. Longmans and Co. are about to publish a new edition of General Sir George Chesney's Indian Polity. It is too important a book to be noticed in a mere list of reprints. No one who as student or writer has paid any attention to the history of England in the East can be unaware of the value of General Chesney's excellent book. Twenty-six years ago, when the first edition appeared, Indian Polity was at once recognised as the most complete and the best written general statement of the British administration in India ever published. The rise and progress of the British power, the history and existing organization of every Governmental department, were described with admirable brevity and lucidity. It became the vade mecum of young or intending civilians, journalists, and readers desirous of acquiring a general idea of the rule of our Eastern Empire. But many are the changes that have taken place in the Government of India, and in social conditions since 1858. General Chesney has, therefore, almost entirely re-written the text for this new edition of his book. A comparison between it and its predecessors should afford an interesting study in political and administrative continuity. Indian Polity is a good illustration of Mr. John Morley's doctrine of the value to a man's literary work of practical acquaintance with affairs. General Chesney has been a soldier in India, and one of its most distinguished officials, and a sharer in many of the most stirring scenes of its great and wonderful history.

That Mr. St. Loe Strachey is in the literary sense, the most gifted of a singularly clever family, and at the same time one of the liveliest of contemporary writers, is evidenced by some recent contributions of his to the periodical Press. Mr. Strachey has been trying his hand at a book of primary education and The Citizen and the State, to which he is a joint contributor, will shortly be published by Macmillan. The Empire: Industrial and Social Life is his part in it. Mr. E. J. Matthew writes the part on representative government.

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have published a new book by Mr. Walter Raymond. Mr. Raymond was one of the silent Fielding whom Mr. Fisher Unwin discovered, and first become vocal in the Pseudonym Library. Readers of Gentleman Upcott's Daughter, the twentyninth volume of the series, quickly discovered that its author was a born romancer. Gentleman Upcott's Daughter is a story of Somersetshire life—a faithful transcript of it, dialect and all. An American critic has just been saying that localisation of subject is the distinctive mark of the new fiction in America and England However this may be, it is indisputable that the local and dialectical tales of Mr. Barrie, Mr. Black, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Blackmore, Mr. Crockett (who has not quite annexed Galloway Bust yet) are among the most popular of the day. The popular liking for this new order has lately been illustrated by a great success in a kindred art—the success of Mr. Barrie's play, The Professor's Love Story. Just as Mr. Birckmore has annexed Devonshire, Mr. Raymond has annexed Somersetshire—at any gate, Gentleman Upcott's Daughter appears to contain sufficient proof that he has it in him to hold a firm grip upon his domain. His new book is entitled Somerset Idylls.

Under the name of The Brehon Lows: a Legal Handbook, by Mr. Laurence Ginnell, Mr. Fisher Unwin has ready for publication a work the character of which is scarcely suggested by its name. The book deals with the long-past condition of Gaelic Ireland its kings, druids, bards, brehons, and clans, with their strange customs and methods.

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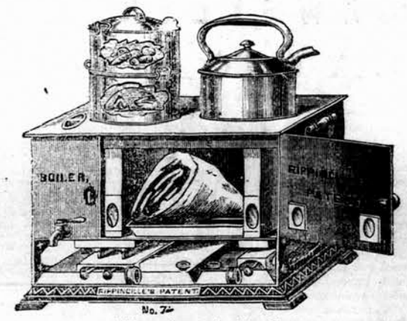

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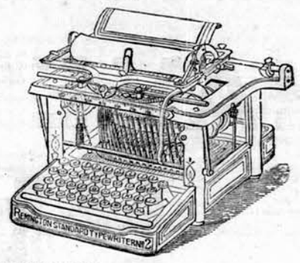

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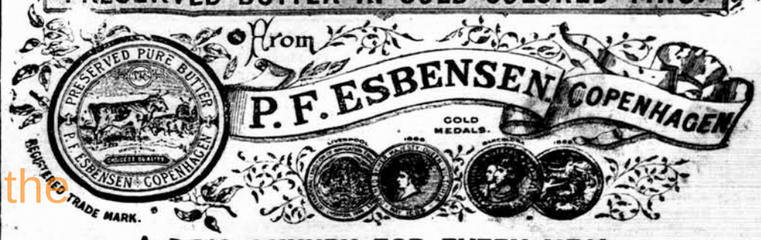

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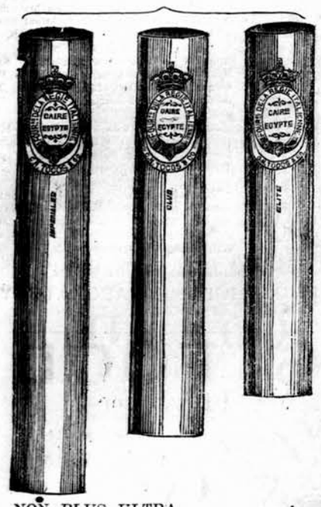

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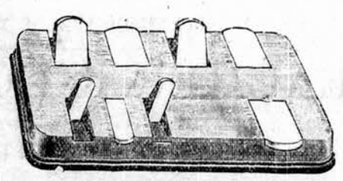

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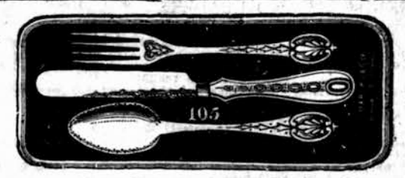

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